THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

IT is said that consequent on the rise of Exchange telegraphic rates from India to England are to be lowered forthwith.

AT a banquet to be given at the Northbrook Club on February 21st, at which Lord Northbrook will preside, Lord Randolph Churchill will propose the health of Lord Harris. Lord Ripon and Lord Salisbury are expected to be present.

PHENOMENAL gales continue in England. The floods in Swaledale have destroyed bridges and carried away large numbers of sheep and cattle. Huge seas are washing the coasts, doing great damage to the esplanades and piers. The damages are estimated at many thousands of pounds.

THE Reichstag has rejected the Socialist Bill. The Emperor William in his speech from the throne at the closing of the Reichstag promised the introduction of further laws for the benefit of the working classes who he trusted would learn to look to Parliament, not for violent measures, but for the improvement of their condition.

THERE is every probability of the Madras Presidency Paymaster's Office being abolished.

THE Drawing Office of the Survey Department at Dehra Doon will be removed parmanently to Simla early shortly.

IT is understood that the Bombay Government has ordered an enquiry into the allegations against the jail administration of the State of Khairpore, and that Mr. Ommanney, C. S, has been entrusted with the task. This is what we apprehended it would be.

IN connection with the annual move to Simla we understand that the stay of the Director of Public Instruction at Simla has been under the consideration of Government, *i. e.*, as to whether it should be regarded as a matter necessitating a special order each year or not.

THE Bombay Government has ruled that henceforth every officer appointed to be a Commissioner or Secretary to Government shall hold the appointment for five years only, and that an Under-Secretary to Government shall hold his appointment for three years only.

IT is rumoured that the offices of the Examiners of Medical Accounts in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will, from the 1st of April next, be amalgamated, and placed under one Examiner. The office will probably be located in Calcutta, and be controlled by the Controller of the Eastern Circle, Bengal.

A SPECIAL meeting was held the other day of the Syndicate of the Madras University with reference to the B. L. degree examination scandal, and the Syndicate has ordered a re-examination to be held, and it is to commence on Monday, the 3rd proximo. The Syndicate has taken this step as it is desirable that the examinations of the University should be beyond suspicion, and although it does not appear at present that more than a single candidate obtained possession of the papers, yet there is always the possibility that subsequent investigations may prove that the knowledge has extended to others. All the facts relating to the handling of the papers are said to be in the possession of the Registrar of the University who has received material assistance from several graduates.

SPEAKING of the treatment of Influenza, *Truth* says :—"I like to be in the fashion, so I bore my fate with equanimity when I discovered that I had caught last week the prevailing epidemic. All of a sudden I seem to have caught a cold, and took to sneezing, &c. Then came a cough, a headache, and an all-overish ache. Knowing that it was not dangerous, I proceeded to doctor myself by the light of common-sense. To prevent my fever, I at once administered to myself 30 grains of quinine,—that settled the fever. To meet the cough, I took unlimited squill pills,—that settled the cough. To meet the cold, I went to bed, heaped on my bed blankets, and took nothing but slops,—that settled the cold. In four days I was quite well. I give my experiences for the benefit of others who may be attacked."

TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

THERE is shortly to be another release of convicts in Burmah. The Commissioner of the Pegu Division will be specially deputed to revise all criminal convictions.

A WRITER in a London paper relates the following story:—"I heard a very curious anecdote from a lady connected with the Austrian Court the other day. It seems that before a death occurs in the Hapsburg family a grey figure appears three nights running, walking along a certain passage in the palace. The tradition is as well known in Vienna as that of the white lady is in Berlin. Some time ago there was a report that the grey figure had been seen two nights running in the fatal passage. One of the Emperor's equerries, providing himself with a pistol, determined to watch on the third night. The figure in due course appearing the equerry fired, and the ghostly visitant shuffled away leaving very distant drops of blood behind him as a souvenir of his practical joke. But the strangest part remains to be told. Within a week of this affair Prince Rudolf committed suicide." Such stories are very common in Bengal villages.

THE Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, the last surviving son of the late Sir Salar Jung, has died of pneumonia, after a lingering illness of some days. The Nawab was hardly twenty-six years of age, and gave much promise of a useful career in the service of his ruler and country.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS leaves Calcutta for Assam on the 17th instant, spends three days, from the 2nd to the 5th of March at Shillong, and returns to Calcutta by the 14th of March.

A DURBHANGA correspondent telegraphs :—"A public meeting, attended by 5,000 Hindus and some Mussulmans, held on Saturday last, condemned the action of the Municipality in destroying the temple and image, disregarding public opinion as expressed in a public meeting on the 12th instant, and thanked the Lieutenant-Governor and the Divisional Commissioner for taking prompt steps. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Divisional Commissioner has been making local enquiry, taking the depositions of respectable men, European, Hindoo, and Mussulman, since Monday. Almost all have deposed to the existence of an old temple and image, whose foundation was dug out."

THE expedition against the Lushais appears to have made a very favourable impression on the tribes. Lallthuma, the headman, has paid the whole of the fine inflicted on him. A telegraph office has been opened at an advance camp, a new road laid over, and communication by heliography established, so that General Tregear is in touch with nearly every one of the numerous posts. The troops are keeping excellent health.

THE Bombay Government has already taken action on the leper question. It has issued a notification which declares the disease known as "black leprosy" to be infectious and dangerous to life, and appoints the Leper Home at Trombay and the Leper Hospital at Rutnagherry as the asylum for lepers in Bombay. The municipality will now have to deport all wandering lepers into one of these houses of shelter.

THE Beluchistan Regulations published in the last *Gazette* formally define the powers of the Chief Commissioner and set forth exactly the laws which are henceforth to be considered in force in the territories which he controls. The doubt which existed regarding criminal proceedings against British subjects has been set at rest, the Chief Court of the Punjab being declared to be the supreme tribunal in their case. "In all other instances the Chief Commissioner will exercise the powers of a High Court. District Magistrates are to exercise the powers of Sessions Judges, and a trial before them may be without jury or the aid of assessors. When a Magistrate of the 1st class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or of fine up to Rs. 500, or of whipping, no appeal will lie; while in the case of Courts of Session the limit is raised to "twelve months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000. These constrictions of the right of appeal will be no ground of complaint on the part of the people affected, who prefer summary justice at the hands of men whom they know to elaborate judicial proceedings spread over a length of time."

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

A RECENTLY-RETIRED Russian staff officer has given the *Daily News* correspondent at Odessa his opinion of the Czar and his policy. He said it was the cautious nature and disposition and the essentially dispassionate temperament of the Czar alone which had preserved the peace of Europe during recent years. It was these distinguishing personal attributes which, for the last three years more especially, had enabled the Czar to oppose—at certain crises, too, when even the opposition of the Sovereign was not unattended by grave risk—the warlike and aggressive tendencies of the military and national parties. The Czar's cool head had not only successfully dominated the more bellicose elements among his subjects, but had won for him the loyal adhesion and entire trust of those impetuous military advisers who were wont to swear that the martial prestige of Russia had in the present reign become a rapidly vanishing quantity. The Czar's hesitation sprang from a wisdom and foresight possessed by very few of his advisers. The officer added : "There will come a time sooner or later when the Czar will abandon his attitude of reserve and deliberation, which through a critical period has incalculably served the best interests of Russia, and in a lesser degree perhaps the pacific interests of Europe."

THE Simla Allowance Committee is now considering the remarks of some of the Secretariats on their recommendations regarding the Simla allowances.

A POLICE order has been issued stating that, as an impression still seems to prevail in some districts that house search between sunset and sunrise is illegal, district superintendents of police in the N. W. Provinces, are therefore reminded that house-search by night is perfectly legal under the Code of Criminal Procedure. In excise cases, however, search should only be made between sunrise and sunset.

MR. J. B. LYALL and Dr. Lethbridge will return from the Andamans about the middle of next month after having made a careful investigation of the working of the penal system at Port Blair. Their report will thereafter be furnished to the Government of India with as little delay as possible, Mr. Lyall having to take over the duties of Secretary in the Home Department in March when Mr. MacDonnell leaves for England.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"It was whispered at a late stage of the recent banquet to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in Calcutta, that the Viceroy had promised to recommend a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee as the minimum at which Uncovenanted Service-pensions should be remitted home hereafter. This statement may be only the creation of a convivial moment, but then again it has in its favour that it ought to be true. Such a concession would be most important to the cause, not so much for its measure in half-pennies, as because it might clear the way to further concessions: Government will find a logical denial of the prayer of the Uncovenanted no longer possible." Such 'concessions' cannot be granted without doing a grave injustice to rate-payers.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Resolution of the Bengal Government regarding famine relief by District and Local Boards. It lays down rules, conformably with the provisions of the Famine Code, for guidance, and prescribes rations for able-bodied labourers, for women and children, and minimum and penal rations likewise. It also lays down the full and minimum wages to be given. The principle to be observed in the administration of relief on the occurrence of serious distress is that the local funds should provide for it, in the first instance, and, secondly, the Provincial, and, lastly, the Mofussil funds should assist in mitigating the suffering, if necessary, as the distress deepens, and with it the people suffer the more and more from scarcity and want. The Resolution remarks that District Boards form an integral part of the administration, and it is their duty, in times of serious scarcity, to subordinate ordinary objects of expenditure to the special consideration of saving life.

THE Mysore Government has called upon Deputy Commissioners to furnish returns, showing the number of lepers in each town, with a view to making arrangements for their segregation.

THURSDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

THE actuals of the next Budget Statement will, it is supposed, show a surplus of some 120 lacs, or ten times more than the forecast. We are not so sanguine as some of our contemporaries are; but there is no doubt that there will be a surplus this year. It is premature to speak of the exact figure now.

THE Editor of *Sansodhini*, of Chittagong, has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for having published a libellous letter against a local Pandit. He is now on bail, granted by the Sessions Court before which his appeal lies.

THE *New York Herald* writing of English party politics and Indian questions says:—"It is a good thing that India is not regarded as ground for serious party warfare. The complaint made every year that the Indian Budget is slurred over, and that Indian affairs excite little or no interest in the House of Commons, is a compliment to the excellence of the administration. If politicians could drag Indian subjects into the party arena, they would assuredly do so and without, we fear, thinking much of the result upon the personal or collective happiness of the citizens of Hindustan. It is not legislation that India wants so much as careful, liberal and firm government. The idea of awarding to Indian cities the same privileges as those possessed in England is a vestryman's notion of history and government. The proposal to give India Home Rule is an apple of discord flung down by a certain class of so-called Englishmen who only live to stir up trouble and weaken the Government, Liberal or Tory." The writer seems to know nothing of the conditions under which India is governed, and of the requirements of the people.

MOST of the royal personages of Europe seem to suffer either from ill-health or some constitutional defect. It is said that the Czar of Russia is the victim of his nerves, and his wife is subject to long periods of intense prostration. The Empress of Austria is a martyr to sciatica and rheumatic fevers. King Otto of Bavaria is insane. The King of Wurtemberg is more than half crazy, and the ex-King Milan, of Servia, is also a prey to his nerves. His nervousness, as well as that of the Czar and the Sultan, is due to his fear of assassination; the predecessors of these three having disappeared in that way. The German Emperor has an impotent left hand and suffers from periods of suppuration of the left ear. The King of Spain is a baby, and it has not yet appeared whether his health will suffer by inheritance from the excesses of his father, Alfonzo XII. The King of Holland is an irritable invalid always whining, suffering, grumbling, and now in his dotage. The King of Italy is afflicted with a gastric derangement. The Queen of England and the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, Greece and Belgium are the only sovereigns of sound mind and body.

AT the Mansion House a fund to raise a memorial to Lord Napier has been opened, and thirteen hundred pounds have already been subscribed.

A TEHERAN telegram says the mob hooted outside the palace there on Thursday, consequent upon the Shah having accepted a translation of the Bible presented by Sir Drummond Wolf. The disturbance was quickly suppressed, and the Legation Guards were doubled.

THE Empress Augusta is said to have left a fortune of seven million marks. She bequeaths one jewel of great value to Queen Victoria.

THE great activity which is now being displayed by Greece is exciting the attention of the Porte. Arrangements have been made to mobilize the Greek Army on the shortest notice, the General Staff is working at a project to construct a number of forts along the frontier of Thessaly, and it is proposed to establish depots of war material at different points to meet all the requirements of a sudden or prolonged campaign.

THE *Times* in a leader says that France is once more on the point of committing, if she has not already committed, an irreparable error in Egypt. Whether the opportunity of retreat remains, from a position which must end in destroying the repute and influence of France among the Egyptian population, we cannot say.

AN Association has been formed at Bangalore for boycotting the Missionary schools in the Madras Presidency. It has issued a manifesto traducing the missionaries, and warning all lovers of the Aryan religion not to approach the places where Christianity is preached, or to send their children to missionary schools, unless Bible teaching be discontinued in them.

THE sittings of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels have been resumed.

FRIDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

A BOMBAY paper publishes the following from its Poona correspondent:—"Some time ago Mr. Propert, the Commander of the Poona Volunteers, asked for the opinion of the officers and other members of the corps as to the desirability of admitting Parsees in it. He afterwards wrote to Government for permission to admit into the corps those of the Parsees whom they might select as members. I have now heard on reliable authority that the proposal which has emanated from the Commissioner has been very cordially supported by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who is said to have recorded it as his opinion that, by the admission of Parsees, the Volunteer force would gain a new accession of strength. It is said that this proposal has just received the sanction of Government." The following are the exact terms of the Bombay Government decision, admitting Parsis as Volunteers.—"The admission in the Puna Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsis is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the English language, adopt the uniform of the Corps, and are willing and able to share in the duties."

IN an article in *Harper's Magazine*, Lord Wolseley condemns the present uniforms of the Army, and likens the Generals in uniform to "dressed monkey." He urges the adoption of a campaign dress as a regular undress, and recommends the minimum addition of sixpence per day to privates' pay.

THE following is from the *Englishman*:—"About sixteen days ago in Calcutta, some workmen engaged in making excavations on the plot of ground to the west of the Opium Godown at the Custom House unearthed an old iron cannon, about five feet in length and evidently a twelve-pounder. The cannon was buried about six feet under ground, at the foot of a bamboo clump, and was thickly covered with rust. The bore is four inches in diameter, and experts are of opinion that the piece may have belonged to one of the ships of the English fleet which lay off and bombarded the old Fort, in the direction of the river. A large number of cannon-balls of different sizes have from time to time been unearthed on and about the site, and piles of these may be seen at the Opium Godown, together with pieces of chalk which were also dug out in a large quantity when the excavations were progressing. A bamboo was passed down the bore of the cannon and reached to the trunnions, the piece evidently containing an undischarged shot. The touch-hole is perfect, though one trunnion has been broken off. The shot are also encrusted with rust and dented, the larger ones having probably been fired at the fort by the frigate *Kent*. In connexion with the find it may be mentioned that a short time ago the workmen engaged at the Kidderpore Docks unearthed a cannon, thirty feet long, and a quantity of shot, tarpaulins, and some red-coloured timber. The tarpaulins and timber after exposure to the atmosphere for a few days became quite hard Some of the cannon-balls at the Custom House are being carted away with the rubbish, and it seems a pity that relics of the kind should not be preserved."

FOR some time the Bank of Bengal has been raising the interest and the margin for loans on security of Government paper, and as the monetary pressure continues, it is now refusing indiscriminate applications for such loans.

ON the application of the Government of Bengal, the Secretary of State has engaged and is sending out for five years two professors of English Literature on a salary of Rs. 800 each a month. They are expected to arrive in a few days.

A tremendous gale, accompanied by deluges of rain, has prevailed in the south of Ireland, doing great havoc. The river Shannon has overflowed its banks, and completely devastated the country around Limerick.

AN architectural colossus is being raised for the accommodation of a colossus of the Press, the *New York World*. It is to be 18 stories in height. It will house the staff, with 150 suites of splendid offices. From the pavement to the flagstaff the height is 320ft. In 1883, Mr. Pulitzer was almost unknown in New York. In six years, he rose to be the proprietor of the best and grandest newspaper property in the New World.

THE Republican party in Portugal are split up in two divisions—the Nationalists, who confine themselves to politics, and the Radical Federalists, who aim at the union of Portugal and Spain in one Iberian democracy. They are fairly well organised and count among their numbers leaders of men of ability and distinction They have 97 clubs, with 18,000 members, 12 Newspaper organs, and two representatives in Parliament.

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SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

A MILL has been constructed in Ottawa capable of converting 12,000 tons of sawdust annually into paper. The paper from this material can be made so thick and strong that when tarred and dried it can be used for building purposes, while paper of a finer quality can be obtained by adding one-fourth of waste paper to the sawdust pulp.

THE present Czar, Alexander III, is known to be a man of extraordinary strength, beating Peter the Great in this respect. Russia is filled with stories of his Majesty's feats of strength—of his lifting from the ground masses of iron that ordinary men cannot move, and so forth. Now the Count Vasili than whom none has had better opportunities of knowing the truth, tells that the Czar frequently astonishes his friends by breaking crown pieces in twain between his fingers, or rolling them up like bits of paper and presenting them to his *entourage* as bouquet-holders.

THE working of the Merchandise Marks Act is still beset with many difficulties; and Government has considered it necessary to appoint a Committee to thoroughly thresh out the rules and regulations, and to pronounce a decision on all doubtful points. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Harvey James, Secretary in the Legislative Department; Mr. Armstrong, Collector of Customs; Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in the Finance and Commerce Department; Mr. Ashworth on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. G. Irving representing the the Trades Association.

SENATOR John P. Jones, of Neveda, makes the following interesting contribution to the sterling exchange question:—"The present prospect undoubtedly is that there will be either a large increase in the coinage of silver, or that some plan will be adopted by which silver bullion will be bought by the Treasury and paid for by certificates having the legal tender quality. The advocates of silver constitute a majority of the members of each House of Congress and will insist on something by way of legislation that will more fully utilise that metal as money. They may differ more or less widely as to the details of the plan to be adopted, but that something decisive will be done may, I think, be relied on." The *Pioneer* in reproducing the above lines, remarks:—"It may be added that Senator Jones is the father of the Bimetallic cult, and a man of great weight with the present administration. Of course every one knows that a permanent enhancement in the value of silver means a permanent improvement in sterling exchange, but we have never found any one who knows positively very much more. There are certain general indications, such, for instance, as the late excess of exports from India over imports, the demand of the English mint for metal for new half-crowns and the less obvious influence of a general feeling among those who traffic in Indian exchanges, that America means to do something, which might enable any one who observed to forecast a rise extending over a few weeks, but that is about all. Let it always be remembered however that a rise in exchange has a rough side to it. That the effect of these considerable fluctuations is disastrous to commerce generally and that what at any rate the country at large wants is a stable rate, rather than a merely high one. This only national legislation can secure."

THE following is the text of the address presented at Lahore to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the 26th instant:

"May it please Your Royal Highness,—As representatives of all classes, official and non-official, European and Native, of the community of this Frontier Province, we beg to offer Your Royal Highness a loyal and hearty welcome to its capital. Fourteen years have passed since Lahore was visited by your illustrious father, and during this period the Punjab has made rapid strides of progress. By the completion of railway communication between Lahore and Karachi, the Province has obtained the natural outlet for its sea-borne trade, and the extension of the railway to Peshawar, the pacification of the turbulent tribes of the Khyber, and the improvement of communications along the Derajat Border have tended materially to secure the North-Western Frontier of India against foreign aggression. Amongst peaceful pursuits, the advance made in education has been marked by the establishment of an independent Provincial University at Lahore. The tour planned by Your Royal Highness will afford an opportunity of seeing the chief cities of the Punjab—Lahore, Delhi and Peshawar; while at the Military Camp-of-Exercise at Muridki will be found assembled several regiments of the army which is so largely recruited from the various warlike races of this Province. We trust that Your Royal Highness will bear away pleasant recollections of your visit. The Punjab cannot boast of possessing in its plains the beauties of natural scenery presented by other Provinces through which Your Royal Highness has lately passed. But it contributes to the Empire a population noted for many qualities, in the enjoyment of a high degree of agricultural prosperity, and which while composed of many different tribes of various religions—Sikh, Hindu and Mahomedan—is united by the common bond of devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Queen Empress. We again offer Your Royal Highness a most hearty welcome."

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 6*th February* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Optical Study of Musical Sounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
February 1*st*, 1890 *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

THE LAST CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bannerji's Convocation address is disappointing. From the reputation of the learned gentleman for academic scholarship, we had expected something worthy of his fame. We had hoped to have an oration which would have ranked with the best that the Calcutta University have ever had, and not a piece of special pleading to gloss over an evil, such as it happens to be. We keep in mind the fact that as an inaugural address Mr. Bannerjis wished to be agreeable to all, and had provided himself with soft soap or a butter-boat for all and sundry, and in the distribution thereof he was, generally speaking, fair. He had a kind word for most people, and was really successful in winning the good-will of the European audience generally. It would be unreasonable to expect anything but eulogia for his colleagues in the Syndicate and the Senate. He had a patronising pat on the shoulders for the school-masters, and kind words for the examiners. The only persons who did not get a share were the pupils. The hue and cry raised against the examiners last year about their unjust pluckings could not, however, be overlooked, and he had to defend his proteges, the Examiners, and fall foul with the examinees whom he not only deprived of all share in the soap, but actually accused them of no end of short-comings. Thus a lot of small boys were the only persons who did not share in the distribution of praise. True, he could have let them alone, by not adverting to the subject of the examinations at all, and he could well have let them alone, because his address is not an annual report which should notice all and everything that transpired during the year in the University. But then he could not well praise the examiners who stood charged with serious neglect of duty, and in the attempt to vindicate their conduct he sacrificed the examinees. The boys are friendless ; they have no one to put in a word in their behalf. A wrong done to them is seldom noticed in influential quarters, and, sooth to say, the Vice-Chancellor, as an accomplished pleader, made his defence as plausible as possible. He deliberately confounded two things very dissimilar: General progress of education in the country and permission to study. He knew well that these two things were quite dissimilar, but the public at large was not so discriminating, and by descanting on the importance of progress and culture it is easy to excite sympathy and leave the main question entirely out of view. That question is permission to study, which comes under the name of Entrance Examination. No one who has been plucked at the Entrance under the rules of the University can be allowed to carry on his study in a College, and pluckings of Entrance candidates mean nothing more than a stumbling block in the path of collegiate study. Mr. Bannerji does not require to be told that the number of pluckings directly means the number of persons who are shut out of College, and swell the mass of ignorance prevailing in the country ; but in his anxiety to defend the examiners he diverted public attention by adverting to general progress.

His direct argument in support of his proteges is not more cogent. In a general way he condemned all criticism about the pluckings by saying—"I would gently remind our critics that when they have to find fault with an Institution like this University which is earnestly striving to do good work they ought not to cry it down in language calculated to bring it to ridicule and to undermine in infant minds the foundations of respect for authority." This argument, driven to its legitimate conclusion, would lead to positive mischief. It would prohibit enquiry into the conduct of persons who are accused of heinous crimes but whose previous conduct was well-meaning. In courts of law the argument is often brought forward, but only with a view to plead for mitigation of punishment, and not to bar a trial. Mr. Bannerji would seem to condemn enquiry altogether. He does not say as much in so many words, but the drift of his arguments implies it. In adverting to the Committee of enquiry appointed by the Senate, he admitted the impropriety of forestalling its conclusions—of prejudging—by dwelling on fragments of evidence produced before it, but nevertheless he quoted the uncorroborated depositions of witnesses who spoke in favor of his opinions. Had a special pleader done so, it would have been generally condemned, but in a judge of the rank of the Vice-Chancellor it was, to say the least, highly unbecoming. He says : "Large failures may be due either to the standards being difficult, or to the examination being unfair, or the candidates being badly prepared." This summary is not complete. We believe all the three causes may act conjointly to make up the total. There may be faulty standard in some cases, in others unfair examination, in others unqualified examinees, and we believe that there have been all the three causes, more or less in active operation, and that the 70 per cent of pluckings are not all due to any one of them singly. Some boys have failed because the examiners had an idea of raising the standard much higher than what the University has deemed it proper to fix, or of displaying the profundity of their own learning, or their ingenuity in devising conundrums. We know very well that in England and in Europe generally these causes have been in active operation, and many are the scandals that we have read from time to time in the newspapers. Human nature is human nature, it is the same all the world over, and Calcutta Examiners form no exception. Certain it is that they have given us samples of their learning in framing catch questions. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bannerji says :—"Very few persons, however, seriously complain of the standard being too difficult, and opinions seem to be divided between attributing the failures to unfair examination and to bad preparation;" but the public at large will not readily subscribe to this. Certain it is that such conundrums as "give the feminine gender of John and Charles," we owe to our Examiners. We verily believe that no one, not an examiner, can readily answer all the questions that have been set to the Entrance boys. It would be improper to attribute positive neglect to men of the rank of examiners, but it is a patent fact that the Vice-Chancellor, when only a simple Dr. Bannerji, reported several times that certain examiners, both European and Native, had neglected to mark the answer-papers correctly, and the work had to be re-done by the advice of the learned Doctor. Some of the examiners actually had been fined for the neglect. Has there been no case of the kind last year to swell the lot of the pluckings ? In the columns of this paper, we have repeatedly brought charges of unfairness against the examiners. Once we said—and that not long ago—that an examiner had tampered with the questions by giving interpretations to them after they had been answered,—such interpretation which, to the ordinary reader, would not occur at all. For instance, in the Geography papers after the question had been answered, one head-examiner directed that in marking the question about the difference between the Trade Wind and Ordinary winds, those boys who neglected to write that the Trade Wind brought on rain should have to explain how monsoons are formed. What is the difference between a monsoon and a trade-wind ? The Head Examiner concerned required in answer to this question (we quote his words as reported to us), "that the examinee should give a full description of the monsoon and should state that it brings on rains : if any omitted this latter fact he is to get reduced mark." In the History paper with reference to the question—"Write what you know of the following:—Siladitya, Kabir, Gautama Buddha," the instruction as regards the last is "that the answer must be divided into five parts as in Hunter's history, which is the Text-book. If a candidate failed to do the same, he should get very low mark." Were not these instances of unfairness, and was not the learned Vice-Chancellor aware of these facts? As for unpreparedness in the examinees the public is well prepared, and they generally make an allowance of 50 per cent. That is the rate which obtains in England, and in most years that has been the case in Indian Universities. The excess above 50 per cent. must be du to the freaks of Examiners, and ex-cathedrae remarks of the Vice-Chancellor only display an anxious desire to defend the examiners at the expense of the boys. In short, they are instances of unfairness which we did not at all expect from his position. We think that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bannerji has been unfair to the boys as well as to himself by indulging in them.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

WE deeply regret to announce to our readers the death of Mr. Robert Knight, the veteran and venerable editor of the *Statesman*. He was for a considerable time in indifferent health, and the death of one of his sons who had recently passed the Civil Service Examination, gave him a shock, from the effects of which he never recovered. Disease of the spleen and the liver induced by malarious fever was the immediate cause of his death, and his broken health never improved by occasional residence in the salubrious climate of Darjeeling. It was arranged that he should go to England in March next; but that was not to be.

One continuous struggle in the cause of Indian reform, as his noble life was, he died literally in harness and in that has he given cause to those for whom he fought and bled for undying gratitude towards his memory. India was pre-eminently the country of his adoption, where 42 years of his life were spent and where he experienced vissicitudes of fortunes that have fallen to the lot of few. While the East India Company was still in its power and glory, Robert Knight came out as an humble assistant in the well-known mercantile firm of Cutler Palmer and Co. But the stool in the merchant's office had few attractions for this ardent youth whose abilities and energies and natural aptitude soon led him to journalistic enterprises of vast dimensions, and, as experience proved, of supreme importance. He was long one of the leading spirits of the *Times of India*, then known as the *Bombay Times*, and those were days when our Bombay contemporary's best efforts were not directed towards running down the natives of the country and injuring their best interests. The large-hearted sympathies of the young editor, who had also considerable pecuniary interest in the concern, were soon enlisted on behalf of the helpless millions, and much useful work did he do in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny for controlling the wrath of his countrymen that longed for blood and revenge. What Hurish Chunder Mukerjee was doing in the *Hindoo Patriot* on this side of India from the native point of view, Robert Knight was engaged in doing in Bombay and in showing that the insensate cry for vengeance that rose from the triumphant military autocracy was calculated to do an infinite amount of mischief both to the governors and the governed. The gratitude of the people of India to Robert Knight dates so far back as that, and expressions of gratitude that he did receive at the time were as hearty as they were sincere. A public meeting was held in his honor and a purse of a lac of rupees was subscribed for presentation to him. During his connection with the Bombay Press, Mr. Knight was instrumental in starting the Press Telegraphic service which subsequently passed into the hands, and is now associated with the name, of Baron Reuter. As our readers know Mr. Knight latterly was not over-pleased with the Baron's mode of doing business and started in conjunction with the *Indian Daily News* and other daily papers, the *Central News Agency* which is giving satisfaction to the public.

His connection with the *Times of India* came to an end in 1868, when he made one of those mistakes which all are apt to make in some or other part of their life. Though his faith in journalism had no reason yet to be completely shaken he took to *business* and went in for coffee plantations, which of course failed. Brilliant as his "Money," "Budget" and "Exchange" articles invariably were, a man of his intellect and abilities, and we were going to add eccentricities, was not the sort of person in whose hands "business" could prosper, as "business" in the whole of his after life very clearly manifested. He did, therefore, what he should never have ceased to have done and returned to journalism, though not for good yet awhile. A monthly of the name of *Indian Economist* was started, which after a number of years was incorporated with the new daily started by him on the 1st of January 1872, and known as the *Indian Statesman*. This paper also soon passed into other hands, and in 1873 Mr. Robert Knight found himself translated to the Bengal Secretariat. Sir George Campbell was with all his faults a keen observer of men and things, and the masterly way in which Mr. Knight used to handle economical questions in his papers and the irresistible force with which this distinguished Fellow of the Statistical Society could bring facts and figures to bear upon his arguments, soon attracted Sir George's attention and he made Mr. Knight one of his Under-Secretaries. Here Mr. Knight received a training and obtained an insight into the methods of official working which stood him in good stead in after life. But his Secretariat connection was neither long, nor very prosperous. When Mr. Knight came to Calcutta before his appointment he had started the *Indian Agriculturist* which venture received Government support. The restrictions about connection of Government servants with the Press were not so strict in those days as they are now, and Mr. Knight freely criticised the famine policy of Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple, which, added to Civilian jealousy, soon terminated his Secretariat connection. The country was the better gainer for the severance, for from now all Mr. Knight's brilliant abilities and vast energies were focussed on his journalistic duties, and he took up for good the role of Her Majesty's Opposition in the interests of the country and its people. The *Statesman* and *Friend of India* was started in 1876 under excellent auspices and prospered so far that in 1878 it used to have two editions a day. In 1879 Mr. Knight went to England for the benefit of his health, leaving Mr. Riach in charge of his paper, and with the aid of his worthy co-labourer, Colonel Osborne, started the *London Statesman* which had a brilliant though short career. In his usually vigorous and trenchant style he exposed the weak points in the Nizam's Government and made enemies of Government officials from Lord Lytton downwards. His quarrels with Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Cordery and the Amiri-i-Kabir of Hyderabad led to libel proceedings in the Court of Chancery and this afforded an unique opportunity for the expression of that good-will which people of India always entertained towards him. Large sums of money were subscribed for his defence in all parts of the country, and no harm came to him by the Chancery proceedings, influentially as they were supported beyond doubt. Soon after this Mr. Knight returned to this country and took up the conduct of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*, which flourished in his hands up to the day of his death. The weak and the suffering ever found in him a ready friend and supporter, and the ability and energy with which he took up the Tikari, the Burdwan and various other cases of official oppression is worthy of all praise. The Zamindars found in him an able and zealous advocate during the unfortunate Rent Bill controversy, for although Mr. Robert Knight was pronouncedly opposed to Permanent Settlement on principle, he could not stand by and passively support the threatened spoliation and countenance the breach of pledge and promise of a century. If Mr. Knight could not stem the tide of unrighteousness, it was because powerful agencies were in work and the fate of Bengal Zamindars, in short of all landholding classes in India, had been sealed. He was an ardent friend of reform and a fearless exposer of wrong, and his wide experience, vast reading, varied information, unbounded energies and unequalled working powers every way fitted him for the arduous duties that he discharged so much to his credit and so manifestly to the benefit of the causes he espoused and advocated. His removal from the arena of usefulness at this critical period of our country's history is sincerely mourned all over the country. To his sorrowing family we can but offer our sincere condolence. We learn with satisfaction that his name is not to be severed from the *Statesman*, and that it will continue to be conducted by his sons, who promise to tread in the hallowed footsteps of their worthy father. The high esteem he was held in by all sections of the community was manifested on Tuesday last when a large and representative gathering was present at his funeral, though no cards were issued. The mournful procession left the *Statesman* office at a quarter to five and went to the Circular Road Cemetry, where the burial service was solemn and impressive. Sorrow was depicted in every face, as well it might be, for one of the best Friends of India had gone to his final rest.

MR. KING, M. P. AND THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICES.

IN our last issue we briefly noticed the recent entertainment which the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Services gave at the Town Hall in honor of their champion, Mr. H. S. King, M. P., for Hull. The post-prandial speeches delivered on the occasion, especially those of the chairman, Sir Alfred Croft, and of the guest of the evening demand a more extended consideration. Well did Sir Alfred say that Mr. King has proved himself the steadfast and most serviceable friend of the various classes of Uncovenanted European servants of the Government of India. There can be no doubt whatever that he has done and is doing all that lies in his power to get the alleged grievances of his clients redressed. Sir Alfred Croft, of course, tried to make out that the cause which Mr. King has taken up is a just one. He argued that when the contracts were made between the Government of India and its Uncovenanted European servants the present condition of exchange was not foreseen by either party. He said:—"We, the seniors among us, came to India on the admitted and accepted understanding that a pension of Rs. 5,000 meant a pension of £500. So little did the Government anticipate a time when there would be a serious disturbance in the relative values of gold and silver that in the Pension Code and in despatches to and from the Secretary of State, the term £500 was regularly used as the equivalent of Rs. 5,000. The present condition of exchange was entirely unforeseen by both parties to the agreement. Well, gentlemen, the present state of exchange has revolutionized the conditions of our service and has reduced by nearly one-third the moderate pension which we expected to enjoy. To our representations of the hardship and suffering in which we found ourselves involved by these unlooked for circumstances the Government simply pointed to the terms of the contract." It is perfectly true that when Sir Alfred Croft and his contemporaries entered the Uncovenanted Service of the Indian Government a pound sterling was equivalent to ten rupees and in those days a pension of Rs. 5,000 meant a pension of £500. But this circumstance did not bind the Secretary of State to pay the pensions of the retired European Uncovenanted servants of the Indian Government in gold. Sir Alfred Croft makes mention of the fact that in despatches to and from the India Office the the term £500 was regularly used as the equivalent of Rs. 5000. But we must not attach too much importance to this fact. Sir Alfred Croft and his friends must be aware that prior to the year 1863 the European uncovenanted servants of the Indian Government could not draw their pensions in England. Their pensions were then payable in India; so they had to employ an agent in this country to draw and remit them home. We need hardly state that the remittances had to be made according to the current rate of exchange. When the new Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules were promulgated in 1863 the privilege of drawing their pensions in England was granted to the members of that service. But this concession was made on the distinct understanding that their pensions would be disbursed at the Home Treasury according to the *official rate of exchage*. The condition was so clearly laid down that there could not possibly be any mistake in the matter. Subsequently when exchange began to fall, the Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State for India, recorded in plain terms his emphatic opinion that the pensions of uncovenanted Europeans were payable in England according to the *official rate of exchange*. It did not, of course, suit Sir Alfred Croft's purpose to mention all this in his speech. He wanted the public to believe that the Government had impliedly bound itself to pay £500 as the equivalent of Rs. 5,000. But this view cannot for a moment be maintained in the teeth of the stern facts we have just mentioned. Copious extracts from the Duke of Argyll's despatch to which we have alluded above were read by Sir John Gorst in the course of the Uncovenanted Service debate in the House of Commons which was raised by Mr. King during the Session of 1888. We regret that want of space prevents our reproducing those extracts here. But we challenge Sir Alfred Croft and his freinds to contradict us.

Sir Alfred Croft, although blinded by self-interest, is yet far too sensible a man not to see that the uncovenanted Europeans can gain nothing by standing on the terms of the contract which was made between them and the Government of India. This being the case, he did not, in his speech under notice, lay much stress on the conditions of the agreement. After having mentioned that the term £500 was regularly used in the Government despatches as the equivalent of Rs. 5,000, Sir Alfred Croft changed his cue and said: "Now, it will of course be understood that in all our differences with the Government we bring and have brought no imputation of bad faith; we make no suggestion of that kind. We have asked the Government as employers in a very large way of what I may call technically skilled labour, to take a liberal and enlightened view of their position and responsibilities towards us their servants, of the reasonable expectations that we have formed and were justified in forming, and of the bitter disappointment and suffering which a rejection of our prayer would inflict on us. To all arguments and pleas of this kind the Government replied that, as guardians of the public purse, they could not go beyond the four corners of the contract. Now, gentemen, duty to the public purse is an argument which we must all respect. If we are convinced that it is well founded our lips are closed; we must acquiesce, not cheerfully perhaps, but still we must acquiesce in whatever loss or suffering the decision may involve. But we are not so convinced. We wish to persuade the Government that a rigid regard to the public purse is only one out of many considerations that affect our case. There is the satisfaction of legitimate expectations to be considered; there is the content or discontent of a large number of important body of public servants; there is, I think, I may venture to say, the credit of the Government involved in a just settlement of the case. Well, these arguments have been urged from time to time, but unhappily without avail." We have here Sir Alfred Croft's admission that under the terms of their contract the uncovenanted Europeans are not entitled to have their pensions paid in sterling. And we cannot clearly understand why did they not ventured to lay their case before a Court of Justice, as suggested by Sir John Gorst in the course of his speech on Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion in the House of Commons during the past Session. Finding that the claims advanced by them would not for a moment be entertained by a Court of Justice, they have prudently refrained from instituting legal proceedings against the Secretary of State. And now they are leaving no stone unturned to gain their cause by claptrap and by appeals to the feelings of their countrymen. We can well understand why Sir Alfred Croft and his friends are not convinced by the arguments of the Government. It is their interest to have their pensions paid in sterling, and where a man's interest is concerned his reason is naturally clouded. Sir Alfred speaks of the desirability of satisfying the legitimate expectations of uncovenanted

European officers and of keeping them contented. But in the face of the distinct announcement that their pensions would be paid at home according to the *official rate of exchange*, they had no justification whatever for expecting to get their pensions in sterling. If any reasonable expectations are formed, they are sure to be disappointed. This cannot be helped. And as for keeping the uncovenanted European officers contented, it is obvious that this object, however desirable it may be, cannot be attained without doing injustice to the tax-payer. The Government, as trustees of the public revenues, are not justified more imperially in the present embarrassed condition of the finances, in incurring any expenditure which is not absolutely and indispensibly necessary.

It is instructive to observe that even Mr. King, the great champion of the European members of the Uncovenanted service, has now changed his tone. When he laid their case before the House of Commons in June 1888, he distinctly charged the Government with breach of faith. He then contended that his clients were, under the terms of their contracts, entitled to have their pensions paid in sterling. But the position taken up by him having been shown to be untenable, he has now changed his tone entirely. In the speeches he has made during his present tour there is no imputation of bad faith. He has now been trying to impress on the Government and the British public the great importance of the Uncovenanted Service and the extremely responsible nature of the duties performed by them. The burden of his song at the Town Hall was that the importance which the service had attained in the administration of India was not adequately appreciated either by the Government of India, the British Government or Parliament, or by public opinion at home. No one denies that the men composing the Uncovenanted Service constitute one of the ablest and most efficient class of public servants in India; but that is no reason why the Government should satisfy whatever expectations they may be pleased to form. If they render valuable services to the State they are more than adequately remunerated for the same. When they entered the service of the Indian Government they did so with their eyes wide open. They were distinctly given to understand that their pensions would be paid in England according to the *official rate of exchange*, and they acquiesced in that condition. If they now choose to think that they are being hardly treated, the Government cannot surely be blamed. It is doubtless a great pity that the fall in the rupee had reduced by nearly one-third the pensions which they expected to enjoy; but the Government of India cannot fairly be held responsible for the depreciation of silver. Mr. King made a powerful appeal to the feelings of his hearers. He said:—"To me it is strange—nay, it is more than strange, it is painful—that men who through many years have borne the strain and toil of the labours which have achieved results so splendid for the Empire, so grand for the present and permanent benefit of India, at the close of their official career from an altered condition of the currency which neither they nor their employers had foreseen—I say it is painful that these men should be mulcted of a large portion of the reward which they had fairly earned, for is not pension pay deferred, to which in the strictest equity they are entitled? That, gentlemen, is an injustice which I think every loyal and honourable-minded employer, and I speak in the presence of the captains of industry in India, would be bound to recognise. I cannot for the life of me conceive why Government should be less just in dealing with its servants than any ordinary citizen. I say nothing of generosity, because we all know that it is an old legal saying that 'a corporation has no bowels.'" This is simply refreshing. Mr. King does not demand that the Government should be generous to its Uncovenanted European servants. He merely asks that justice should be done to his clients. We are exceedingly sorry for the hardship which the fall in the rupee has inflicted on the European members of the Uncovenanted Service; but it has yet to be proved that the Government has done them injustice by refusing to pay their pensions in sterling. Mr. King wonders why Government should be less just in dealing with its servants than any ordinary citizen. If this were really the case, it would be a matter of deep regret. But we have yet to learn that the private employers of imported labour in this country have compensated their European servants for the losses which have been inflicted on them by the depreciation of the rupee.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL.

AT a recent meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Home Minister, moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. More than twenty enactments relating to this matter are now in force in different parts of India, but the local extent of most of these enactments is limited. The very number of these enactments, as Mr. Hutchins justly remarked, shows that the Provincial Councils have given great attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals. In Bengal such an Act has been in force for more than twenty years, and as it was passed when the valley of the Brahmaputra formed an integral part of the Lower Provinces, it also applies in Assam. It will be remembered that the Madras Legislative Council has recently passed a Town Nuisances Act which has empowered the Local Government to extend the provisions of the Madras City Police Act connected with the prevention of cruelty to animals to towns and other areas beyond the limits of the presidency-town. Somewhat similar provisions are contained in the Bombay District Police Bill, and a Bill relating to this subject is now under the consideration of the North-West Legislative Council. This latter measure repeals the provisions of the Bengal Act and is intended to have general application. Besides these four Provinces, there are others which have no local Legislative Councils, such as the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma, and the minor Administrations in Coorg, Ajmere and Beluchistan. These provinces do not possess any special law for preventing cruelty to animals. The only enactment of the kind in force in them is section 34 of the Police Act of 1861, which provides that any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal on any road or in any street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town to which this section may be specially extended by the Local Government, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days. The defects of the present law are obvious. As Mr. Hutchins put the case:—"It will be seen, first that this section can only be extended to a town; secondly, that even within the limits of a town it cannot reach any act of cruelty, however barbarous, which is not committed on a road or in a street; thirdly that it must have caused at least inconvenience to passers-by, and the tribunals are sometimes rather exacting with regard to the evidence of such inconvenience; and fourthly, that only actual beating, abuse or torture is made punishable. In all these respects the present law of the provinces in question is more or less unsatisfactory, and, as it can only be amended by the Supreme Legislature, I have thought it best to prepare a general law which can be adopted by any Local Government over such areas as it may from time to time consider expedient."

The object of Mr. Hutchins's Bill is, therefore, to provide an easily enforceable law which may be applied by any Local Government to any part of the territories under its administration, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, any other enactment in force in such part for the suppression of cruelty to animals. There can be no doubt whatever to the necessity of a general measure of this kind. It is very desirable that the difficulty now experienced in maintaining a prosecution under section 34 of the Police Act of 1861 in those provinces which do not possess a special law for preventing cruelty to animals, should be removed. All right-minded persons will agree with Mr. Hutchins on this point. He pointed out that in these days there is no need to insist on the duty of the Legislature to interfere for the protection of dumb animals. This duty was recognised by the Indian Legislature nearly thirty years ago when the Police Act of 1861 was passed; but it has not yet been fully performed. Besides, there is no reason whatever why the law on this subject should vary so much in different parts of British India. Admitting the duty of the Legislature to prevent cruelty to animals, the questions that naturally arise are, whether such cruelty should be made a criminal offence in every case and whether regard should be paid to such considerations as the publicity of the place &c. The English law on the subject is perfectly general. It provides that any person who cruelly beats, and so forth, who keeps a place for baiting animals or causing them to fight, who so conveys an animal as to cause it needless suffering, shall be liable to certain penalties. And there can be no doubt that such cruelty to animals is deserving of punishment whether committed in public or in private, or whether in a town or village. But Mr. Hutchins has the good sense to see clearly that neither English law nor abstract morality is a safe index of what may properly be made penal in this country. He observed:—"No Provincial Legislature has yet ventured to pass a law of such general application as the English Statute. The habits of the people, the varying character of the agency by which the law will have to be enforced, the enormous size of the rural tracts, the paucity of competent tribunals—these and many other things have to be borne in mind and, therefore, it is that most of the existing enactments can only be put in force in towns, while in all the Executive Government has retained in its own hands the power of prescribing the places to which alone they shall apply. In a matter of this kind it seems to me essential that we should both proceed with caution and endeavour to carry the people with us. We shall have to consult Local Governments as to the local extent of the measure, and if we wish them to give it anything like general application we must see that its provisions are framed with due moderation." The soundness of this view will be readily acknowledged by all sensible and right-thinking persons.

Mr. Hutchins next proceeded to show that the bounds of moderation have not been transgressed in the Bill which he laid before the Council. It provides that the Act shall extend to such local areas as the Provincial Government directs, while section 3 makes certain acts of cruelty punishable only if committed in a street or place of public resort, or within sight of any person in a street or such place. These acts are (1) cruelty and unnecessarily beating, over-driving, over-loading or otherwise ill-treating any animal; or (2) binding or carrying any animal in such a position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering; (3) offering exposing, or having in possession for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation or other ill-treatment, or any dead animal which has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner. It will be seen that these acts are only punishable when done in public. Local Governments will be consulted as to whether it would not be safe to give the enactment immediate operation everywhere or at all events in all towns. We are of opinion that the operation of the law should, for the present, be confined to towns. If it is extended to rural tracts it will be a terrible engine of oppression in the hands of a notoriously corrupt and unscrupulous police like ours. As to the acts mentioned above the police are to be given power to arrest without warrant, but there will be no power to enter or search private houses. Section 4 provides a penalty for killing animals with unnecessary cruelty anywhere, and section 5 for employing anywhere animals unfit for labour. These are acts which will be made punishable wherever committed. As to these acts the Bill authorizes the grant of a search-warrant upon information duly sworn before a Magistrate of the first class. The section 6 provides a penalty for permitting diseased animals to go at large or to die in a street. We think this section should be omitted from the Bill as it has nothing to do with the prevention of cruelty to animals.

MUNICIPAL GRANT TO THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE recent grant of the Corporation to the Calcutta Public Library should be regarded as a matter for public congratulation. For several years this useful institution has been struggling with difficulties. The Committee of the Library—the governing body of the institution,—has been asking Government off and on for a monthly subsidy. Sir Ashley Eden refused to accede to the request on the ground that there was no offer made asking Government to have a share in the management. During the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson, another appeal was made to Government for help. On this occasion, Mr. Mackenzie submitted his scheme for the establishment of a Free Public Library of which the existing corpus of the Public Library would form a valuable nucleus. The matter was considered by the Government of Bengal, but nothing came of it on account of the then Corporation not seeing their way to giving any help. When the present Municipal Consolidation Act was in Council a provision was made in it for enabling the Municipality to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Free Public Libraries. After the passing of the Act, the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Reynolds, late member of the Board of Revenue, Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction, Sir Henry Harrison, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, and Mr. Dorrent (the two latter nominated by the Proprietors of the Public Library) to enquire into and report upon the condition of the Library, and to submit a scheme for the establishment of a Free Public Library. The Committee held several sittings and taking into consideration the claims of the proprietors made the following recommendations :

1. That the Proprietors should make over the existing library for the establishment of a Free Public Library.

2. That there should be a Committee of management, consisting of twelve members, one-half to be nominated by the Government or the Municipality, whichsoever be the external body helping the institution, the other half to be elected by the Proprietors, and Subscribers, under the existing rules of the Library.

3. That the Government should make a grant of Rs. 10,000, for the initial outlay that would be incurred for fitting up the Library.

4. That the Government or the Municipality should pay Rs. 8,000 per annum.

5. That there should be a lending department, for the circulation of books and periodicals which might be availed of by the Proprietors and Subscribers. That certain classes of books should not be under circulation.

6. That the Library should be kept open till 9 p. m. and the Public should have free access to it.

These were the principal matters recommended. We do not notice here other details. The Committee further recommended that should the Municipality refuse to help the institution Government should grant it the above amount, as the institution was of great value to the public. In the face of the recommendation of a committee of such men, it is not easy to understand on what grounds some of our contemporaries take exception to the grant made by the Municipality. There is no force in the objection that the illiterate section of the community will not be able to use it. Such an argument carries with it its own refutation. It is quite obvious that those who do not know to read or write will have no occasion to go to the Library. Then it is said that the native portion of the town will not be benefited by it. There is no reasonable fear of that, as the position of the Library is such that it is at the terminus or within hail of the tram cars coming down from Bagh Bazar, Sealdah, Kalighat and Kidderpore. We are decidedly of opinion that the Municipality has conferred a great boon on the public by extending the usefulness of this institution.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE hear Sir John Edgar will take leave in April for the benefit of his health. It is not yet settled who will act as Chief Secretary during his absence.

WE learn that when Justices Tottenham, Trevelyan, and Beverley, of the Calcutta High Court, go on furlough within the next two or three months, Messrs. Rampini, Gordon, and C. H. Hill will officiate for them. Justice Tottenham will return after the Pujah holidays.

MR. GANENDRO MOHUN TAGORE died in England on the 5th of January, from an attack of paralysis, leaving one daughter behind him. According to the Indian Succession Act his daughter, of course, gets the property of which Ganendro Mohun was in possession at the time of his death. But what becomes of the "remainder" in Babu Prasunno Coomar Tagore's estate to which the Privy Council declared him to be entitled ?

PUNDIT PRANATH SARASWATI has been recommended by the Law Faculty of the Calcutta University for the next Tagore Law Professorship. The competition lay between Pandit Pranath and Moulavi Mahomed Yusuff. The Pandit, we hear, had a majority of four votes.

MR. A. M. BOSE will replace Dr. Gurudas Banerji in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. Father Neut and Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji were proposed, but could not get a majority in their favor.

THE Garden party of the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar on Thursday last was a great success.

AT the last Special General Meeting of the Commissioners, two important motions were carried. The Bye-Laws for buildings and ventilation of houses &c., were referred back to the Committee for further consideration and report with reference to the objections of the several public bodies, whose opinions had been officially asked for by the Corporation. Mr. Kimber's claim for a five per cent Commission on 126,000 Rupees, the cost of certain water-works done by him under an agreement with the old Suburban Corporation was partially disallowed. We are glad to notice that the European Commissioners joined the native Commissioners in holding that whatever work Mr. Kimber had done, since the amalgamation, for the added area was done by him as an officer under the Corporation, and that he could not claim any commission for the same by virtue of a contract with the Suburban Commissioners which necessarily came to an end with the amalgamation. Mr. Kimber has been allowed his commission for so much of the work as had been done before the amalgamation came into effect. Sir Henry Harrison's rider that Mr. Kimber be allowed commission on the indent for pipes was negatived almost unanimously.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER has returned to Calcutta. He gave a successful parachute exhibition at the Tivoli Gardens on Saturday last, which drew a vast concourse of people. The drop from the clouds was neat and a height of 6,000 feet is supposed to have been reached. Mr. Spencer purposes to give some more exhibitions.

THE rate of exchange between the British and the Indian Governments has been fixed at one shilling and five pence the rupee.

WE understand the Berar question will shortly be revived, and the Nizam will claim compensation. Has Mr. Seymour Keay's presence at Hyderabad anything to do with this matter ?

THE Durbhanga temple demolition case has created a great sensation in the Hindu community, and the action taken by the Municipality and the Collector, Mr. Beadon, is severely condemned. The Commissioner is holding an enquiry into the matter, and many strange disclosures have been made. The proceedings of the case are watched with keen interest. Mr. Beadon has engaged Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Government Pleader, to represent him before the Commissioner of the Patna Division in the enquiry. The Hindus are represented by Babu Pitambar Chatterji, a leading Pleader of the Mozufferpore Bar.

THE consideration of the Calcutta Port Bill has been deferred. One of the grounds of postponement was that the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce was not ready for presentation. The second ground was that an application was received in which the British Indian Association prayed for adjournment for the purpose of enabling the Association to lay a *further* representation before the Council regarding section 85. The question of title in river banks is of extreme importance, and the Committee of the Association hoped to be able to submit some important facts, which had come to their knowledge since their first representation, before the Council, if a fortnight's time were given them to complete the evidence they were collecting. The first representation was sent in more than a fortnight ago. We do not quite understand, therefore, why His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should make such remarks as the following :

On this occasion I am very glad that we are able to meet their wishes without adding to the inconvenience of the Council, but I think I must protest against a body of the importance of the British Indian Asssoiation addressing us two days before the appeal is down for final consideratio , asking us to postpone that consideration about a p int which has been discussed in all the newspapers for the last six weeks on a report of the Select Commi tee which has been before them for five whole weeks and regarding a section which has been the law of the land, with a slight alteration, for the last twenty years. I think it would be more respectful to the Council and more conducive to public business if they would take matters of that kind into their consideration a little earlier before the date of actual discussion in Council. On this occasion, as I said, I am very glad to be able to meet their wishes, but I do hope that, on Saturday fortnight, to which I propose to adjourn the Council, this Port Bill may be brought up for discussion and settlement.

Is it possible that His Honor was thinking of some other powerful public body, whom perhaps it would not be quite safe to touch, when he made these remarks ; or was he simply affected by the spirit of the Bengali adage which says : "Chastise the innocent daughter, that the wicked daughter-in-law may learn wisdom." ?

A MEETING was held at Belvedere, on Friday last, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to consider the proposals for the establishment of a Society for the production and distribution, at a cheap rate, of sound and wholesome literature, both in English and in the Vernaculars, for the benefit of the reading public in India. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Johnson, the promoter of the movement, to the meeting. It is undeniable, Mr. Johnson said, that there was a great demand for cheap literature in the country, but most of the books imported were of a debased and low moral tendency. The evil might be counteracted by supplying at the same price a better and higher class of literature. A Society should be established on the same lines as the Society of Lord Brougham for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Such a Society alone could supply the demand which has been created in India by the modern system of education. The project, to be a success, needed encouragement from Government, and it is hoped this encouragement will be given. Sir Alfred Croft said that the question was of immense difficulty, but measures should certainly be taken to overcome this difficulty, and to create effectual means of supplying the reading public with wholesome intellectual food. He was told that five-shilling books could be published in

India with profit for a rupee, and he was of opinion that means could be found for having a Rupee Library of highclass literature. With regard to Vernacular literature, Sir Alfred thought that the only possible means by which its production could be encouraged, would be to let a book be published at the author's risk, and if approved by the Society, proposed to be established, they could adopt and republish it. Sir Charles Elliott and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta spoke of the advantages of such a Society, and at the same time pointed out the difficulties which the Society would meet in carrying out its objects. Mr. Beveridge said that the efforts of the Society should be mostly confined to the establishment of Reading Libraries. Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur proposed, and Nawab Abdul Lutiff Bahadur seconded, that a Provisional Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed, to carry out the objects aimed at: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Hon. Sir Charles Elliott. the Hon. P. P. Hutchins; Sir John Edgar, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Nawab Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, the Hon. Syud Ameer Hossain, Hon. Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee; Hon. P. Nolan; Hon. Dr. Rash Bhari Ghose; Hon Sir Alfred Croft; Ven. Archdeacon Michell; Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. H. Beveridge, Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. W. F Dakby, Baboo Protap Chunder Mozumdar; Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Mr. A. M. Bose, Babu Krishna Bihari Sen, Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, and Babu Hara Prasad Sastri. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor said that, though he could not accept the office of Chairman of the Provisional Committee, he would be glad to accept any honorary post they would assign to him. The meeting then dispersed. The first meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held, we understand, at Sir Charles Elliott's house to-morrow.

LAST week we noticed the appointment of Mr. Burbridge as Assistant Comptroller of Burma. Mr. Burbridge is an "Uncovenanted" officer and long held with credit the appointment of Registrar in the Financial Department of the Government of India. His well-earned promotion will be gratifying to the subordinates in Financial Department which was heretofore reserved exclusively for Financial Officers. It is no small satisfaction to find that the hard-working *kerani* may now look beyond his desk, which will, we are sure, be a great incentive to the sustained excellence of his services. The first native officer to benefit by the arrangement is Babu Uma Churn Mukerjee, who has been appointed Registrar in the place of Mr. Burbridge. He is a most deserving officer and his promotion to this responsible post shows that the Bengali *kerani* is held in no low esteem by Government. We sincerely congratulate the first Native Registrar of the Financial Department of India, on his appointment to such a responsible post.

MESSRS HONMAN and Karl Hergberg, Agents of the London Dairy Supply Company, are exhibiting some interesting machinery for the separation of milk and cream. It is claimed that the orthodox method of making *ghee* which involves delay, waste and labour can be replaced by a method which will make a pound of *ghee* out of every twenty pounds of milk, and leave the *ghole* for such use as it may be put to and all in the short space of one hour. The experiment would of course be worthless in this town where indifferent milk sells at twelve pounds for the rupee and where for the same price at least two pounds of *ghee* can be procured, let alone the labour profit. Unless the outlay be prohibitive and the machinery hopelessly intricate and liable to get out of order every second week, the experiment is well worth making where milk sells cheap. The machinery can be seen at work at the Metcalfe Hall for a few days.

LT. COLONEL MCNEILE, who has been on leave since 1886, has returned, and will, as senior Chief Engineer on the Bengal Establishment, take up the title of Secretary in the Public Works Department. Mr. Martin will take up the title of Joint-Secretary. The duties of the two officers remain practically unchanged, and Mr. Martin will continue at the head of all branches of the Public Works Department other than Irrigation.

ONE of the most fanciful reasons we have ever seen put forward for extending patronage was that which the "executive" and their supporters in the Corporation made use of for giving contract of extra printing work to outsiders, though the Corporation maintains a fully equipped Press of its own. It is alleged that this has to be done because the money's worth cannot be got out of the establishment and that extra work makes them lazy during the regular hours. If you are helpless in checking their lazy propensities even when they have extra remuneration, how on earth are you going to deal with the malcontents when their earnings are cut down and they are rendered all the more sulky thereby? The common sense remedy seems to be that the establishment ought to be rid of the worthless element and made more efficient by closer supervision. The other remedy would merely entail increased expenditure for no printing contractor would work, save in the expectation of making profit, which, to speak of nothing on the grounds of secrecy and so on, would be enough reason to have all the printing done on the premises. We are glad to note that the idea of outside contract has been abandoned and a resolution adopted for making thorough enquiries into the work of the Printing Department by a special committee.

MR. VERNON'S CRICKET TEAM now on a visit to this country has been defeated by a Parsee eleven of Bombay. At Calcutta, Dinapore, and Allahabad, in short wherever the foreign team has played victory has been theirs, though the best European cricketeers were matched against them. The Parsee victory is, therefore, naturally looked upon as a great triumph, and great excitement prevails in regard to it in Bombay. The Parsee team that visited England sometime ago was not so successful and the progress now shown is very creditable indeed.

THE Calcutta Magistracy is engaged in investigation of a charge of murder against a young man named King who is an assistant in one of the trading firms of Calcutta. King and three of his comrades seem to have gone on a spree on Thursday night, assaulted a Policeman, beaten a garry-wallah and finally attempted to force entrance into a private dwelling house in Janbazar. The Durwan in charge resisted the outrage and as far as the evidence goes at present was killed in a drunken frolic by King with a sword-stick or dagger that he borrowed from another and had in his possession. We understand that King is a comparatively new arrival in this country and a young man of good character, and we have no desire to say anything that might prejudice him at his trial. At the same time it seems dangerous to us that Europeans should be allowed to go about in the streets thus armed and commit mischief that would never have been committed but for their being in possession of murderous weapons. The Arms Act has no power over these men. But it is not right that unoffending peaceable citizens should have their lives thus jeopardised.

WE learn with sincere pleasure that a movement is on foot at Poona to erect a suitable memorial to Lord Reay. It is given to few Governors to enjoy popularity to the same extent as Lord Reay and yet to conduct the administration with strength and ability which his Lordship has undoubtedly done. He has won golden opinions of all sections of the Bombay community and the keen interest he takes in all matters connected with popular education is well-known. The insensible and interested cry raised against his Lordship in connection with the Crawford case cannot blind those who are acquainted with his Lordship's real worth and merit.

WE have seen it stated that lepers will be specially numbered at the taking of the next general Census. It would be as well that this were not so prominently paraded, if the real object be to obtain accuracy of statistics. Reliable statistics as to maladies and diseases of this description are by themselves difficult to obtain and the difficulty of the situation would be considerably aggravated in view of the proposed legislation, the scope of which extends so far as compulsory segregation in certain stages of the disease. The Government very properly realizes the imprudence of launching into universal restriction without reliable data to proceed upon, and so far as that goes the general Census may be made to serve a most useful purpose. It is, therefore, undesirable that people should be put upon their guard, so to speak, and entertain an unwholesome idea that Government has made up its mind to deal with those affected with the malady in a certain fashion, to mould and shape which finally lepers must be accurately numbered. With such an idea pervading people's minds, it is not difficult to see how blank returns would be dealt with. We need hardly say that these matters have to be managed with considerable tact and judgment.

THE widow of the poor ryot of Dumdum who was recklessly murdered by a party of drunken soldiers the other day, has moved Sir Steuart Bayley's Government for some little provision for herself and her infant children. Selim Mullick,—for that was the unfortunate man's name—was the only bread-winner of this family and his death has deprived it of all means of subsistence. Ordinarily perhaps such a victim would not be the object of consideration at the hands of Government, however pitiable the case might be. But when soldiers for whose discipline and conduct the Government is primarily responsible, are guilty of acts that lead to such destitution, surely it is not too much to look up to Government for some little help. The widow's claim to pity has been endorsed by most of our contemporaries and we should be glad if Sir Steuart Bayley could see his way of stretching a point in her favour.

THOUGH not completely emerged from the sphere of criminal courts and law the Hearsey-*Pioneer* case has now assumed a different phase. The indefatigable Captain has filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. Allen, the supposed writer of the libel and one of the proprietors of the paper, for recovery of Rs. 50,000, the estimated amount of damages. Criminal proceedings in Mr. Marsden's Court are also pending.

IN an interview with a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Bradlaugh said he had benefited immensely by his trip to India, but that he still suffered from petty ailments. He spoke most warmly of his reception in Bombay, and said that the varied and representative character of the Congress had more than ever convinced him of the ignorance of Englishmen about India and its affairs. We trust that his endeavours will now be directed to the removal of the rank ignorance that prevails among his countrymen regarding our country, and to obtaining for India a fitting measure of justice. The Deputation to England that proceeds this year in connection with the Congress will be of great use in seconding his efforts. The first instalment of the Deputation including Mr. Hume will start as early as March while Mr. Bonnerjee and others will go during the Pujah holidays.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S Reception at Lahore was in consonance with the traditions of the capital of the Punjab. The loyal Chiefs of the Province did their best to do the honors of the occasion and with illuminations and fireworks the city presented a most picturesque appearance. The address, given elsewhere *in extenso*, referred to the fourteen years which had elapsed since His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to Lahore, and to the rapid progress made in the Punjab in the extension of railways, the advance of education, the pacification of the Khyber tribes, and in other directions, during that period. In reply to the address His Royal Highness observed: "Other provinces of India may be richer than the

Punjab, some may present scenes of greater beauty, but there is no province in India that can boast as the Punjab can that it is the bulwark of defence against foreign aggression, or that can be termed with some significance the guard-room of our Eastern Empire. As the Punjab is one of our greatest recruiting grounds, so it is also the home or place of service of a large portion of the Army in Northern India; and it is particularly gratifying to me to think that it is here, in this soldier's land, that I shall see, at Muridki a force of cavalry such as is seldom brought together in any part of the world." Military games were witnessed at the Murdiki Camp on Monday. On Tuesday a grand parade was held of all troops at the Muridki Camp in the presence of the Prince, Sir Frederick Roberts, the Lieutenant-Governor, and a large number of visitors from Lahore. The Prince arrived on the ground at twelve o'clock, and the troops, about 7,000 in number, were then walked, trotted, and galloped in the usual manner. In the walk past the Cavalry of Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, and Kapurthala Nabha, took part, and presented a most imposing appearance. From Lahore the Prince went to Peshawar where he arrived on Thursday under the usual honors. The next day at forenoon the Prince drove through the city, alighting at the Gor Katri, from which a fine view could be had of the surrounding country. Here all the Municipal Commissioners had assembled, and were introduced to His Royal Highness. In the afternoon there was a garden party given by Colonel Ommaney, and in the evening the Prince dined with the officers of the Royal Irish Regiment. From Peshawar the Prince went to Jamrood on Friday, where medals were presented to two hundred men of the Khaibar Rifles for conspicuous bravery during the Black Mountain expedition. The Prince complimented the men and the officers in a little speech and paid a flying visit to Lundi Kotal. The Royal party started for Rawalpindi at midnight.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1890

SIR,

I AM directed by the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, enclosing certain Draft Bye-laws regarding buildings, and in reply to make the following observations for the consideration of the Commissioners.

2. Bye-Law No. 1 of clause (*e*) should, in the opinion of my Committee, be amended. It is at present too general, and applies to buildings under parts 2 and 3 of Chapter X. of the Municipal Act; whereas it should apply only to masonry buildings. The regulation as it is worded at present would cover huts and structures other than masonry. If the object had been to suppress all huts by an indirect course whenever they are under repairs, they should come under one or other of the proposed regulations, and construction of huts would be impracticable. Though it may be desirable to have no huts in the town, and to have everything masonry, the circumstances of the town render huts unavoidable, and the Commissioners should not, by adopting Bye-laws under notice, render that impossible which the Municipal law contemplated should exist. Even in the case of masonry buildings, the working of Bye-laws 2 and 7 of clause (*e*) would be impracticable, unless all balconies and sun-hades be suppressed. In the houses of poor people, huts are built for cook-rooms, and also structures on the roofs are often made of wood, the lower story being masonry. Bath-rooms in a number of houses are walled with wood, and they should on no account be interfered with. The provision about the extent of building to be renewed should apply to structures on the ground-floor because the prescribed one-third may otherwise apply to a rebuilding of the upper structures. Whenever any portion of an old building has been taken down, the rebuilding of the portion should not in all cases, be deemed as the erection of a new building. In many cases it would be utterly impossible to subject such rebuilding to the proposed regulations. If a portion of the second story of an old building, for instance, has been taken down, the rules laid down with regard to construction of outer-walls and foundations, footings to walls, thickness of walls, support of beams and girders, and open space of 4 feet at the sides and at the back cannot in many cases be observed. As the avowed object of the proposed regulations is to effect structural improvements, my Committee think that such improvements cannot be effected by building on old foundations. The hardship which will be imposed on poor people by enforcing such a regulation will outweigh any advantage to the public which may be expected from this regulation. My Committee, therefore, are of opinion that this Bye-Law should apply only to cases where portions of buildings have been taken down, *and* the foundations upon which they stand have also been dug out.

3. If Bye-Law No. 1 be modified in the manner suggested by my Committee the word "such" in the next Bye-Law will bear no meaning, and should, therefore, be omitted.

4. The first paragraph of Bye-Law No. 3 of clause (*e*) should end with "proper footings." The second portion of the regulation is not quite clear, and my Committee apprehend that the ambiguous language of the provision will lead to misconceptions. It should, therefore, be omitted.

In the second paragraph of the same Bye-Law, my Committee believe that regular offsets of five inches would amply secure the stability of a wall, and it is not necessary to allow offsets of greater breadth than this at any part of the wall.

5. In Bye-Law No. 6 of clause (*e*) the words "to the satisfaction of the Commissioners" should be omitted. Such a provision will cause great inconvenience, and cause unnecessary delay. The Municipal law limits objections to one month after the plan of a building is submitted for approval, and the Bye-Law should extend that time.

6. In By-Law No. 8, my Committee would consider that the first paragraph should be changed as follows:

"Except when otherwise allowed by the Commissioners in meeting all new public streets intended for carriage-ways, shall have a minimum width of 16 feet, and all new *private* roads passing through bustees shall not exceed *the* width of 9 feet, *except at the option of the owners.*"

My Committee are of opinion that the width of 9 feet is sufficient for conservancy carts-ways, and to provide for more than this width for *private roads* would be taking more ground than is necessary. If in any case more than 9 feet be required for public purposes, provision should be made for buying up the whole road by the Corporation.

My Committee consider that the 'alternative' paragraph should be omitted.

7. In the 2d paragraph of Bye-Law No. 1, of clause (*f*), my Committee think that the words "a period of 20 years" should be changed into "a period of 5 years."

The period of 5 years is, the Committee believe, sufficient to meet sanitary requirements. The Committee are not aware of any case in which there has been any particular unhealthiness resulting from a *pucca* house being built on filled up lands. A longer period than five years may perhaps in some instances be necessary—where, for instance, *bustee* huts, with *kutcha* floors, are erected on filled up lands, but there can be no analogy between such huts and *pucca* houses with *pucca* floors.

8. My Committee are of opinion that Bye-Laws No. 2, 3 and 4 should be omitted. They cannot be enforced without inflicting great hardship on people. In the northern Division of the town, in many places, the roads are not more than 4 to 6 feet in width; and if Bye-Law No. 2 be adopted, no two-storied houses could be built on the sides of such roads; nay, it would be impossible even to erect one-storied buildings, if regard be had to Bye-Law No. 6 of clause (*f*). My Committee would beg leave here to point out that on account of the dampness of the soil of Calcutta two-storied houses are more desirable, on sanitary grounds, than one-storied buildings. Such a rule as this will prevent three-storied houses from being repaired or altered, because most of these houses are more than 40 feet in height. The natural result of the rule will be that people will be obliged to take down all three-storied houses, on the ground that such houses want repairs or alteration.

It will be utterly impossible to enforce Bye-Law No. 4. Such a rule will practically prevent people from building any houses. A central hall, under this rule, cannot have a side-room. Most of the native houses have what are known as *double-set* rooms. Such rooms are required in native houses in accordance with well-established social customs, and they cannot be done away with under the authority of such a rule as the one under notice. The other provisions also will be found to be so harassing, that practically they will stop the construction of all dwelling houses on a small piece of land. The effect of this rule is to give minimum accommodation with maximum expense.

9. In Bye-Law No. 6 of clause (*f*), if 8 feet height be insisted upon, it will be impossible to have basement-rooms, under the ground floor, which are sometimes used as servants' quarters. Many of these are lighted by fan-lights, and ventilated by airholes, and not regular doors and windows.

10. My Committee consider Bye-Law No. 8 of clause (*f*) objectionable. All that need be insisted upon is that the room intended to be inhabited, should be sufficiently ventilated. My Committee are of opinion that this Bye-Law should be omitted.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI
Secretary, British Indian Association.

Correspondence.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

Bombay, January 29.

THE Hindu community in Bombay has been stirred to its depths during the past week by a wail of official tyranny coming from Guzerat. Ghastly as the story told was, people were slow to believe it. They thought there must have been a great deal of exaggeration in it. For myself I must say I did not attach much importance to it when I first read the accounts of it in the vernacular papers. But the editor of a weekly Guzerat journal despatched a special correspondent to make inquiries on the spot and ascertain what the real circumstances were. The story told by the emissary of the paper runs to the following effect: It so happened that a Brahman woman, by name Nirmal, died at Amadda—a village in the Broach district. According to the usual custom she was taken by her relatives and castemen to the burning ghaut which is common to Bhadbhut and other surrounding villages. The ground has been used as a burning ghaut from time immemorial. The ghaut is on the bank of the Nerbudda. On a raised ground over this burning ghaut and at the distance of many paces from it was pitched the tent of the Assistant Collector of Broach, Mr. K. R. Bamanji. The party placed the dead body of the woman Nirmal on the funeral pyre and lighted it. As the fumes of the burning body spread into the atmosphere, and were probably smelt by the Assistant Collector in his tent, Mr. Bamanji, it is said, went to the spot where the funeral party was sitting and asked them to remove the pile on which the body had half-burnt itself. Finding his directions not listened to, he ordered a Bhanji woman close by to pour vessels of water over the burning body. The Bhanji woman refused to obey the orders. The Collector, it is said, threatened further proceedings for the removal of the funeral pyre. Fearing that the pyre would be touched and defiled, the party thought that the only safe course to adopt under the circumstances was to take out the remaining parts of the half-burnt body in a *chudder* spread over with sand, with the logs of unburnt firewood. In this way they removed the whole of the funeral pyre to a distance of about half a mile and not very far from the cremation ground on the banks of the Nerbudda allotted to the Bhanjis or outcastes. All the protests made by the funeral

p r y against the inhumanity and illegality of the order made by the Assistant Collector had no effect on him, for he remained inexorable up to the last. I have seen many European Civilians in their camps, but have never known them to offer insults to the dead bodies of any community or class. Possibly a European officer might under such circumstances plead ignorance of the social and religious observances of the people of this country. But here was a statutary civilian born in the country and of the people. He cannot plead ignorance of the fact that the indignity he was offering to the dead body would wound the feelings not only of the relatives and castemen of the deceased but of the whole Hindu community. If the funeral party had consisted of Mahomedans, he would there and then have probably known what it was to offer an inhuman treatment to a dead body and outrage the feelings of the people. The aggrieved relations of the deceased woman have not allowed grass to grow under their feet. They petitioned the Government of Bombay on the subject. The ghastly story they have told has been taken and circulated through the medium of the vernacular press. The horrors of the treatment the dead body has received have powerfully impressed the Hindu community in Bombay with the necessity of helping the relatives of the deceased in getting redress for the wrong suffered by them. A private meeting of the leading members of the Hindu community was held at the house of one of the leading Hindu Solicitors here on Saturday last. The proceedings of what took place at the meeting are not published. This much, however, I am in a position to know that on the meeting being assured by gentlemen who had personally gone from Bombay to the scene of the cruel incident and ascertained by a close and careful personal inquiry as to what the facts were, all present thought that the case was a truly pitiable one, that the story about the Bhanji woman being asked to pour water on the funeral pyre has not been contradicted. The meeting thought that as the relatives of the deceased woman had petitioned Government, it was not unlikely that Government would institute inquiries into the matter. At all events no hasty action should be taken until it was known what proceedings Government had adopted. Since this meeting, I hear that the Magistrate of Broach has begun inquiries about the case. The proceedings in the Court of the Magistrate will be watched with the deepest interest.

The news of the death of Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, has been received with the greatest sorrow in all the circles of the community here. Though of late years a resident of Calcutta, Mr. Robert Knight was essentially a Bombay man. He had spent the best and most useful part of his life in Bombay. It was in fact in Bombay that Mr. Knight made his reputation as a journalist and as a friend of the natives of India. The most valuable part of his services was that in the time of the Mutinies. During the years which immediately followed the Sepoy revolt of 1858, the Anglo-Indian Press indulged in most virulent attacks against the character of natives in general. They scarcely descriminated the innocent and passive spectators of revolting scenes from those who had actively aided and abetted the mutineers. In those days the *Bombay Times*, as the *Times of India* was then called, was edited by Dr George Bruist, a gentleman of high scientific attainments but singularly devoid of any political insight. He was carried away by the prevailing breeze of the hour, which was to look upon every native of India as a mutineer. From day to day poured forth the vials of his wrath in the columns of the *Bombay Times*, so much so that it became a serious matter with the proprietory of the paper, which was mostly native, whether something should not be done to check the editor in the pursuit of his mad career. The proprietors called a meeting of their body at which the most prominent among them, the late Mr. Narayen Dinanauthji, Interpreter at the High Court, and the late Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, urged the expediency of removing Dr. Bruist from the editorial chair and appointing Mr. Robert Knight to succeed him. On Mr. Robert Knight taking charge of the paper he changed the tone of the journal, and conducted it in a manner which earned for him the gratitude of the whole native community. The subscription list of the paper went down very much at first but gradually it rose to a point which enabled Mr. Knight to purchase the paper on his own account. So highly did the native community of Bombay think of the services that Mr. Knight had rendered during the eventful period which succeeded the Mutiny that on his return to England they voted a purse for him amounting to a lakh of rupees. His subsequent ventures in journalism in Bombay were not successful. Equally sad was the fate of the *London Statesman* which he started in England. But the *Calcutta Statesman* has proved a success. Whilst among us he took a keen interest in the Municipal and commercial interests of Bombay. In Mr Knight Bombay loses equally with Calcutta an English gentleman whose moderate counsels had done much to clear up many misconceptions entertained in ordinary European society.

The Convocation of the Bombay University came off last night. The Vice-Chancellor in his review of the educational events of the past year, traversed over an extensive ground. In referring to the death of some of the notable members of the Senate, he paid well-merited compliments to the character of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Mr. Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte, and Archbishop Porter. The Vice-Chancellor next entered into an elaborate disquisition on the reforms in the curriculum of the University which had already been introduced and which still waited to be introduced. His Excellency Lord Reay next addressed the University and stated the reason why the Bill drafted for the University could not be carried further. On the subject of examinations His Excellency remarked that it was a very important matter and advocated the establishment of a board of study to which all examination papers might be referred before they were issued to the students.

Extract

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

AN APPEAL IN AID OF FUNDS FOR PROFESSORSHIPS AND A LABORATORY.

I HAVE ventured to preface the following (twelfth annual) Report of the Science Association with an appeal in aid of funds for the erection of a laboratory and for the endowment of Professorships, in the hope that the appeal will not be a vain one.

The Association has been in existence for over a dozen years, and with the funds which it has been able to command it has done and is doing what could possibly be done. It has secured for itself a local habitation in perhaps the best situation in the town; it has built a lecture-hall, the best in Calcutta; it has purchased scientific instruments and apparatus well adapted for experiments to illustrate ordinary lectures in physics and chemistry; every year it is placing within the reach of the public full courses in physics, in chemistry, and in the higher branches of pure and mixed mathematics, for a nominal fee.

So far the country may be congratulated in having established such an institution. But we must not confine our attention to the present. We must see if the Association has secured for itself a permanent basis, whether its funds are such as to enable it to keep pace with the progress of science, and to entertain a staff of teachers and lecturers who can devote themselves wholly and solely to the cultivation of their respective subjects.

In the first place, it is necessary to bring the fact prominently before the public that the Association is now performing but one of the humblest of its functions, that of diffusing an elementary knowledge of science, by means of honorary lectures, an agency which, for obivious reasons, can only be of a temporary character.

In the second place, we must place the sad and serious fact before the public that though it has built an excellent lecture-hall it has not yet a suitable building to locate the instruments and apparatus already in its possession, neither has it funds to build a proper laboratory. The old building, where these instruments and apparatus are kept, is in a tottering condition, and is absolutely unsafe as the depository of these valuable articles.

The two pressing needs of the Association are, therefore, (1) Permanent professorships, and (2) a suitable building for a laboratory where not only the instruments and apparatus and other materials may be safely and conveniently located, but actual research in physics and chemistry may be carried on.

A lac of rupees is the lowest estimate for the endowment of one professorship. The Committee of management deemed it proper, in view of the substantial encouragement received from Lord Ripon, to name the first professorship after him, and the hope was entertained that subscriptions would come in for an object which served the double purpose of giving stability to the Association and of honoring the name of the Viceroy who had shown the largest sympathy towards the people of this country. Though upwards of four years have elapsed, that hope seems yet to be far from its fruition. But the Committee have not given up the hope. They believe that the country will awaken to the importance of the Association, and will not permit it to languish and die from want of the necessary support.

In the meantime, I should beg leave to suggest that it would not be difficult to try the experiment of paid Professorships by means of monthly subscriptions. Taking three hundred rupees as the salary of a professor, the monthly cost of two professors, one for physics and one for chemistry, would be six hundred. The Association is already in receipt of the handsome annual subscription of two hundred and five hundred respectively from Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur and Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee. A few such liberal subscriptions will enable the Association to start the professorships, and I am confident that there are amongst members a large number to whom such subscription would be no burden at all. But in this matter I would not insist upon a particular amount of subscription. I would throw myself entirely upon the generosity of the members and the outside public, and would be thankful to receive any sum they may be pleased to regularly pay for a sufficient length of time (say five years) to fairly try the experiment. I would solicit the attention of those who have not yet become members, to the following Rules for membership of the Association.

"Rule 7. Any person who shall hereafter pay a donation of not less than Rs 500, shall be entitled to become a Life-Member, without election.

"Rule 9. Candidates for Ordinary Membership shall be proposed by one, seconded by another, Member at a Meeting of the Committee of Management, and elected by the vote of a majority of the Members present at the meeting. Such Ordinary Members shall have to pay, in advance, each a subscription of Rs 24 per annum, the commencement of effective membership being from the date of payment of the first year's subscription. The membership shall cease in default of payment of subscription within three months after notice.

"Rule 10. Both Ordinary and Life-Members shall have the right to attend all the meetings of the Association, to vote at such meetings, to be eligible to all its offices, and to attend any and all lectures delivered by lecturers appointed by the Association.

It will thus be seen that by payment of the trifling sum of Rs 24 a year, which means Rs 2 a month, any one can become a member of the Association and thus directly and indirectly help in the cultivation of science in this country. Every hundred and fifty such members would enable the Committee to employ a whole time professor, which means a man who will be able to devote himself to the experimental study of a particular branch of science and deliver regular lectures in it to a class and to the public. Is it too much to expect that at least five hundred persons in the Metropolis, and five hundred more from the country generally, may, for such a purpose of enabling the Science Association to have permanent professorships, become Ordinary members of the Association? One thousand Ordinary members means two thousand rupees a month, and if properly and judiciously managed what a large amount of good work might not be done with it by the Association?

In the matter of the erection of a laboratory, which is even a more pressing present necessity than the endowment of professorship, it is easy to see that we must have a lump sum at once. Monthly subscriptions, small or large, cannot possibly help. Any sum may be, spent upon the building and equipment of a laboratory, —the fields of scientific research, and the appliances and materials for research, are so numerous and extensive. But in view of the present state of science cultivation in this country, and of the almost absolute helplessness and impossibility of getting people to subscribe for an object which they have not begun to appreciate even partially, and especially in view of the other and numerous subscription-lists already before the public under higher patronage, I am bound for the present to be modest in my demands and expectations. But

however modest I may be inclined to be, I feel that a less sum than a lac of rupees cannot be sufficient for the purpose.

Any one, who has any acquaintance with the cost of laboratories in Europe, will see that my estmate is the lowest imaginable consistent with usefulness. A quarter of a century ago the chemical laboratory of Bonn was erected at a cost of 20,009 *l*, and that of Berlin at a cost of 32,000*l* The cost of the chemical laboratory attached to the Academy of Sciences, Munich, exclusive of the lecture room, was 30,900 *l*. The total cost of the Chemical institute attached to the Imperial University of Graz, completed in 1879 was upwards of 50,900 *l*. The Royal Technical High School of Berlin has cost over 400,000 *l*. The new chemical laboratories of the Zurich Polytechnic School have been erected at a cost of 70,000 *l*. The Institutes of Chemistry and of Physics attached to the New University of Strasburg have cost respectively 35,000 *l*, and 29,150 *l*. The building of the Technical School of Finsbury, adapted to teach Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics and Mathematics has cost 36,000 *l*. The new chemical laboratories attached to the University College, Liverpool, has cost 16,000 *l*. The estimated cost of the New Chemical Laboratory of the Cambridge University is 31,000 *l*. The cheapest built I can cite is the Oldman School of Science and Art, with physical and chemical laboratories which has cost from 9000 *l*, to 10,000 *l*, the entire expense having been defrayed by S. R. Platt, Esq, and his brother.

I have enumerated but a few of the laboratories in Europe of which I have been able to find out the cost, But every country of Europe, even the humblest and smallest, abounds with laboratories, and yet the cry is more and more. What a sad contrast does our country, with an area a little less than half, and a population about half, that of the whole of Europe, once the cradle of civilization, and the mother of literature philosophy and science,—what a sad contrast one is constrained to exclaim, does such a country now present in the matter of intellectual activity, notwithstanding that it has been enjoying the blessings of western education under a government the most liberal and the most enlightened on the face of the globe. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, there is not a single laboratory where research in any branch of science is being or may be carried on. The only institution of its kind in the country, established in the metropolis with the avowed object of cultivating and diffusing science is languishing for want of the necesary funds to found professorships and build a laboratory.

Is this reproach to continue? Are there not brothers in our country, blessed with abundance, who can with ease emulate the brothers Platt and build a laboratory for the Science Association at a cost of a lac of rupees, which to many I know would not be a very large sum? Or, though not brothers of the same blood, may not a few of our wealthy men, as brothers of the same mind and heart and soul, unite for the common object of helping the cause of science, "which here in India," as Lord Lytton very justly said, "is really of all causes the most deserving, the most beneficent, and the most charitable." For to keep pace with the progress of the times we must cultivate science with the same earnestness and success as is being done in Europe and America, and in order so to cultivate science we must have a lavish expenditure of both intelligence and money. There is, thank God, no want of either in our country; all that is wanted is their proper application. The liberality of our millionaries is proverbial. They have only to be convinced of the goodness of a cause and they will patronize it unstintedly. Where we have the happy union of wealth and enlightenment and culture, as we have in a few honorable instances, there we have the best of results. We find men so favoured taking their proper places as leaders of the people, initiating and heading every movement calculated to ameliorate their condition. But these are solitary examples. And we naturally turn to men having the advantages of education alone to guide the nation. Alas! the experience of a whole life-time of anxious observation compels me to say that all is not sound here. Education has not yet had its full proper effect upon us. The strange old belief in the possibility of achieving mighty things without adequate agency, by *mantra* (that is, by mere utterance of sounds) alone, is what appears to rule our minds still. We desire and aspire without deserving. This state of things must change, or we are doomed for ever. Unless our men of education appreciate at its proper worth the education they have received, unless they take to the study of nature in earnest with unfiring patience, shaking off idleness and conceit which have all along been at the bottom of our ruin, our glorious past, our national intelligence however acute, and our inherent capacity for development and progress however great, will not avail to avert the doom that must inevitably come upon us.

I have said that in view of subscription-lists before the public under higher patronage. I am obliged to be modest in my demands in behalf of the Science Association. At the same time I must urge that the object aimed at by the Association is, for the circumstances of the country, of a much more important character than that of any other institution, nay, I should go the length of saying, of all other institutions put together. It is, therefore, hoped that the public, while mindful of the needs of other charities, will not be unmindful of the needs of the only institution of its kind in India, calculated to lead the nation from the old channels of barren speculation to the new and fertilizing streams of Science,—Positive, Practical Science which, while it ministers to the convenience and comfort of the humblest individual, unfolds to her votaries the sublimest and the holiest, because the truest, conceptions of the Universe and its Almighty Maker.

While I appeal to my countrymen for a cause which concerns them directly, that is, for their own lasting benefit which is no other than their regeneration, I appeal not less to Englishmen of science in particular and to Englishmen in general, as to those from whose teaching and example I have learnt the value of Science as the most important factor in the education of man, to help us in our humble efforts to follow in their footsteps towards the attainment of the goal for which man is destined. And I trust that the appeal will fall upon appreciative and sympathetic ears.

The *Englishman* of 8th Instant understands "that there will be a considerable surplus left over after defraing all the expenses connected with the entertainment to the Prince," and remarks, "the disposal of this sum will be a matter of public interest." May I venture to hope that the public are, or at least ought to be, interested in the prosperity of an Institution for the Cultivation of Science in the Metropolis, and if so, could the surplus be devoted to better purposes than to the building of the laboratory which the institution so urgently needs, and which could, then, with the Prince's gracious permission, be named after him to commemorate his auspicious visit to the Capital of the Empire?

The illustrious grandfather of our Royal Visitor, that model and marvel of a Prince-Philosopher, in his presidential speech at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen, expressed his satisfaction "that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well-considered and understood wants of Science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty, besides, of being considered great bores." As a humble servant of the only body here I have taken upon myself to hand round the begging-box, but hope to meet with a different treatmeut from that depicted above. For I cannot think of a more appropriate memorial of the Prince's Visit than that I have suggested.

Catching the contagion of Europe, of England in particular, the country is resounding with the cry for Technical Education. I have not been deaf to this cry. I am watching it with intense interest. There is a general impression, that I am in favor of Theoretical Science, and that I look with disfavor on the practical applications of Science. That this impression is the very reverse of fact will be evident from a reference to "A sketch of the Scheme of the Science Association" that I published in 1875, in the very first paragraph of which the object of the then projected Institution is set forth to be, "to enable the Natives of India to cultivate Science in all its departments, with a view to its advancement by original research, and (as it will necessarly follow) with a view to its varied applications to the arts and comforts of life." It was with this object that the Association was formally established by its Subscribers in meeting assembled under the presidency of the then Lieutenant Govenor, Sir Richard Temple, who took a great interest in the institution and helped it to obtain the site in which it is located.

It will thus be seen that the Founders of the Association were not only not unmindful of technical education, but fully understauding its importance and its requirements, they wanted to place it on a solid and substantial footing, that is, on the basis of a preliminary scientific education. With the funds at its disposal the management of the Association has hitherto only been able to direct its attention to this preliminary scientific education, and from what has been said above it will have been apparent what further funds are still required to carry out even this part of its progamme.

The funds required for carrying on technical education must be adequately large, or failure must be the result. With inadequate funds there may be a mere mockery and name of technical education, but not technical education properly so called. The humblest institution for imparting technical instruction even in a single subject of art or branch of industry must have a good collection of scientific instruments and apparatus and a laboratory for teaching the elementary principles of Science, that is, must have what the Science Association already has and what it still wants to have. Hence, in the present state of the country, to attempt to establish a separate and distinct institution for technical education would be, to say the least of it, un-economical. I therefore submit that, as the Science Association has for one of its objects the carrying on of Technical Education, any contribution to the Association, would in reality be a contribution to the cause of Technical Education.

Should the subscribers to the Reception Fund so wish it, the Association would be quite willing to keep the amount made over to it as a separate Fund and employ it exclusively for purpose of technical education alone, and thus the nucleus of a technical Institute as a branch of the Association would be formed. The Association, I need hardly remind my readers, was established as a memorial in honor of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Technical Branch thus formed would be a fit memorial of the visit of his son to the Capital of India. The details of the formation of the Technical Branch should be left to be settled by the Committee of Management of the Association in consultation with a Committee which may be appointed by the subscribers. A pretty considerable number of the subscribers to the Reception Fund are, I am glad to say, members of the Association and of its Committee of Management, It is therefore hoped that there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement.

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.

13*th January*, 1890.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—DR. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exista in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co,. 210, High Holborn London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette. — *January* 29, 1889.

GENERAL. Sub-Lieutenant O. B. Griffiths, of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for nine months, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

BABOO Mon Mohun Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 270(x) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

BABOO Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Bankoora.

BABOO Ram Churn Lal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the district of Gya, and is appointed to have charge of the Aurangabad subdivision of that district.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Singbhoom.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for seventeen days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Baghulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, or until further orders.

BABOO Bhubendra Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Monghyr with effect from the date on which he jointed his appointment.

BABOO Bogola Prosunno Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is allowed leav for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

THE order of the 13th instant transferring Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to Singbhoom, is cancelled.

BABOO Radhika Lall Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bishenpore, Bankoora, is allowed leave for ten days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulstions, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th ultimo.

JUDICIAL. Shah Burhanooddeen Mozuffer Hossein, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sheikpoorah Bench, in the district of Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

BABOO Jogendro Nath Ghose, Munsif of Contai, Midnapore, is promoted to the first grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 27th November 1889, *vice* Baboo Gopi Mohun Mookerjee, deceased.

BABOO Jadu Nath Ghose, Munsif of Commillah, Tipperah is promoted to the first grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Baboo Har Chandra Das, retired.

BABOO Hari Nath Roy, Additional Munsif of Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted to the second grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 27th November 1889, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Nath Ghose.

BABOO Annada Prosad Bagchi, Munsif of Kushtea, Nuddea, is promnted to the second grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Baboo Jadu Nath Ghose.

BABOO Ram Lall Dutt, Munsif of Kushtea Nuddea, is promoted to the third grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 27th November 1889, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Roy.

BABOO Promotho Krishna Singh, Munsif of Commillah, Tipperah, is promoted to the third grade of Munsifs, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Baboo Annada Prosad Bagchi.

BABOO Adyoita Prosad De, substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Ramroygram, Tipperah, is appointed to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, with effect from the 27th November 1889, *vice* Baboo Ram Lall Dutt.

BABOO Daudadhari Biswas substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Chupra, Sarun, is appointed to be a Munsif of she fourth grade, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Baboo Promotho Krishna Singh.

BABOO Gopal Chandra Bose, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Subordinate Judge of the third grade.

BABOO Kali Charan Ghoshal, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Subordinate Judge of the third grade.

BABOO Haro Govind Mookerjee, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Dinagepore, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Subordinate Judge of the third grade.

BABOO Loke Nath Nundy, Additional Munsif of Serampore, Hooghly, is promoted temporarily to the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Gopal Chandra Bose.

MOULVI Abdul Bari, Munsif of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, is promoted temporarily to the firet grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Kali Charan Ghoshal.

BABOO Ganeshyam Gupta, Munsif of Gyebanda, Rungpore, is promoted temporarily to the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Haro Govind Mookerjee.

BABOO Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Munsif of Gurbetta, Midnapore, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Loke Nath Nundy.

BABOO Debendro Nath Roy, Munsif of Doobrajpore, Beerbhoom, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Moulvi Abdul Bari.

BABOO Mohendro Nath Das, Munsif of South Raojan, Chittagong, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Munsifs *vice* Baboo Ganeshyam Gupta,

BABOO Lall Singh, Additional Munsif of Sewan, Sarun, is, promoted temporarily to the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee.

BABOO Krishna Lall Chatterjee, Munsif of Kaligunge, Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Debendro Nath Roy.

BABOO Doorga Das Basu, Munsif of Manickgunge, Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Mohendro Nath Das.

Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mary Stephen who obtained a decree nisi on the 23rd January 1890 in the High Court for dissolution of marriage against her husband S. S. Stephen has revoked and cancelled the Power of attorney which she executed in his favor and that the said S. S. Stephen has no authority to act as her attorney in any matter whatsoever Any payment of money, therefore, to the said S. S. Stephen on account of the said Mary Stephen will not be recognised.

GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Attorney for Mary Stephen.

CALCUTTA,
27, January 1890. } 235

WANTED.

Surveyors and Levellers for work near Calcutta. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to K. C. L. Care of Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co., Jackson House, Calcutta. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of Levelling.
May 21*st*, 1890. 229.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To close the Accounts Subscribers who have not already sent in their Subscriptions, will greatly oblige the Executive Committee by doing so without delay.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th Jan. 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

THE Honorary Treasurers have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following amounts subscribed to the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	67,750
The Rajah of Mayurbhunja ...	100
Rajah Rajendra Narain Roy of Dacca ...	100
Rajah Syed Dilwar Reza Khan of Kissengunge ...	100
Mahamohapadhayaya Pandit Mohesh Chundra Nayaratna, C. I. E. ...	100
Sir Romesh Chundra Mittra, Kt. ...	100
The Hon'ble Justice Amir Ally, C. I. E. ...	100
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans ...	100
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose ...	100
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J. H. Atkinson, Esq. ...	100
D. Yule Esq. ...	100
Babus Gopee Mohun, Kisseree Mohun and Boycunto Mohun Roy ...	100
Babu Peary Mohun Roy ...	100
,, Dinendra Narain Roy ...	100
,, Hem Chunder Gossain ...	100
,, Bejoykissen Mukerjee ...	100
,, Kunjo Behary Mullick ...	100
Mahomed Ismail Alli Khan of Chapra ...	100
Chowdhury Karramutoollah ...	100
Babus Nundolall and Kissory Lall Gossain...	75
Prince Mahomed Bukhtyer Shah ...	60
Babu Kunjo Lall Banneejee ...	60
Babu Issur Chunder Mitter ...	60
Babu Makhun Lall Gobind Ram ...	59
Babus Protap and Sarat Chunder Ghose ...	51
Rajah Ganoda Kanto Roy ...	50
Rajah of P koor ...	50
Nawab Fughfoor Mirza Bahadur ...	50
General Kader Nursing Bahadur ...	50
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,, Shib Chunder Nundy ...	50
,, Nundo Lall Mullick ...	50
,, Amrito Narain Acharyee Chowdhury	50
,, Gunga Dhur Banerjee ...	50
,, Durga Churn Rocknit ...	50
,, Kader Prosono Lahiri ...	50
,, Gokool Nath Chatterjee ...	50
,, Durgagati Banerjee ...	50
Total Rs. ...	75,808

Further lists of payments will be acknowledged hereafter.

DURGA CHURN LAW,
A. WILSON,
Hony. Treasurers.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
236 Hon. Secretaries.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

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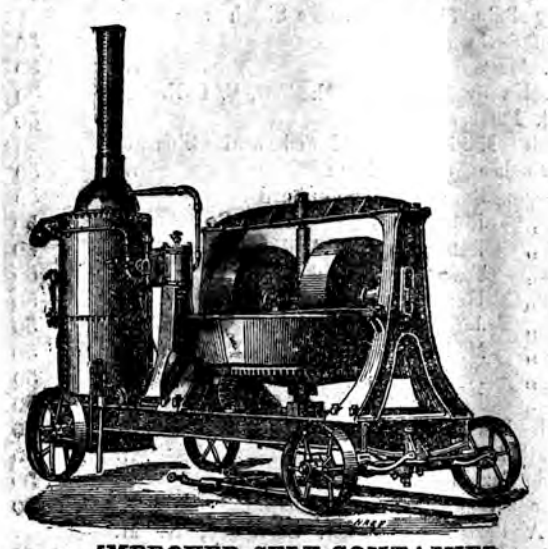

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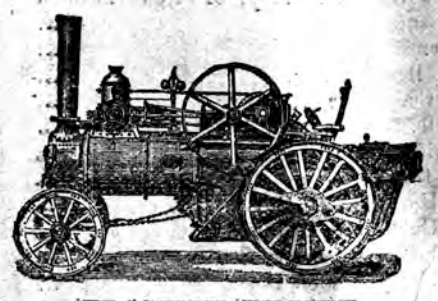

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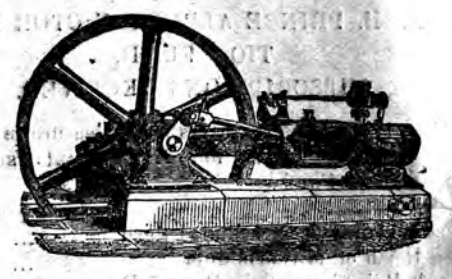

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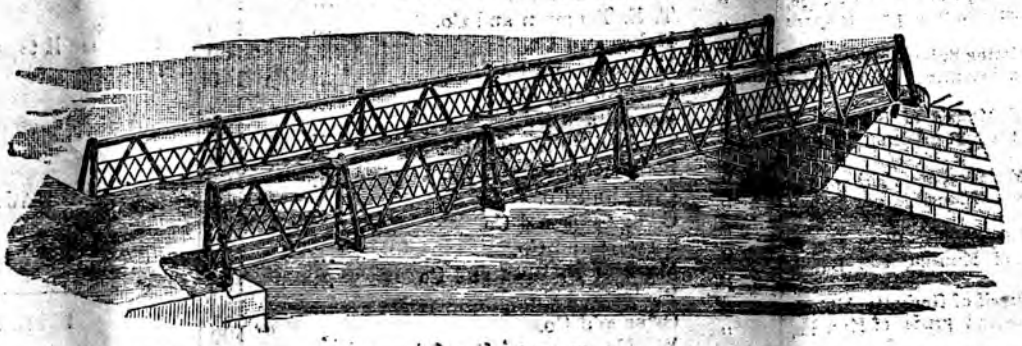

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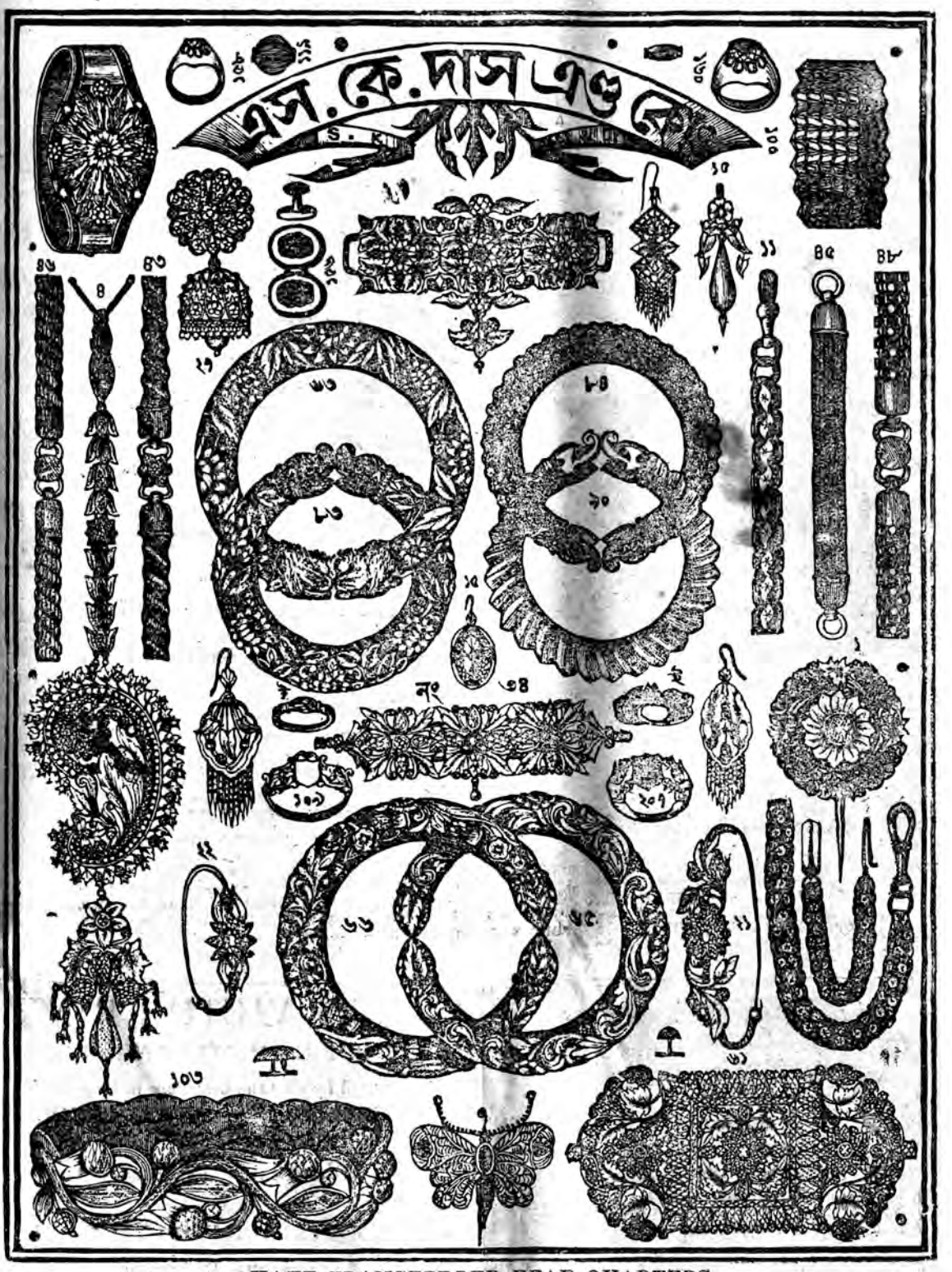

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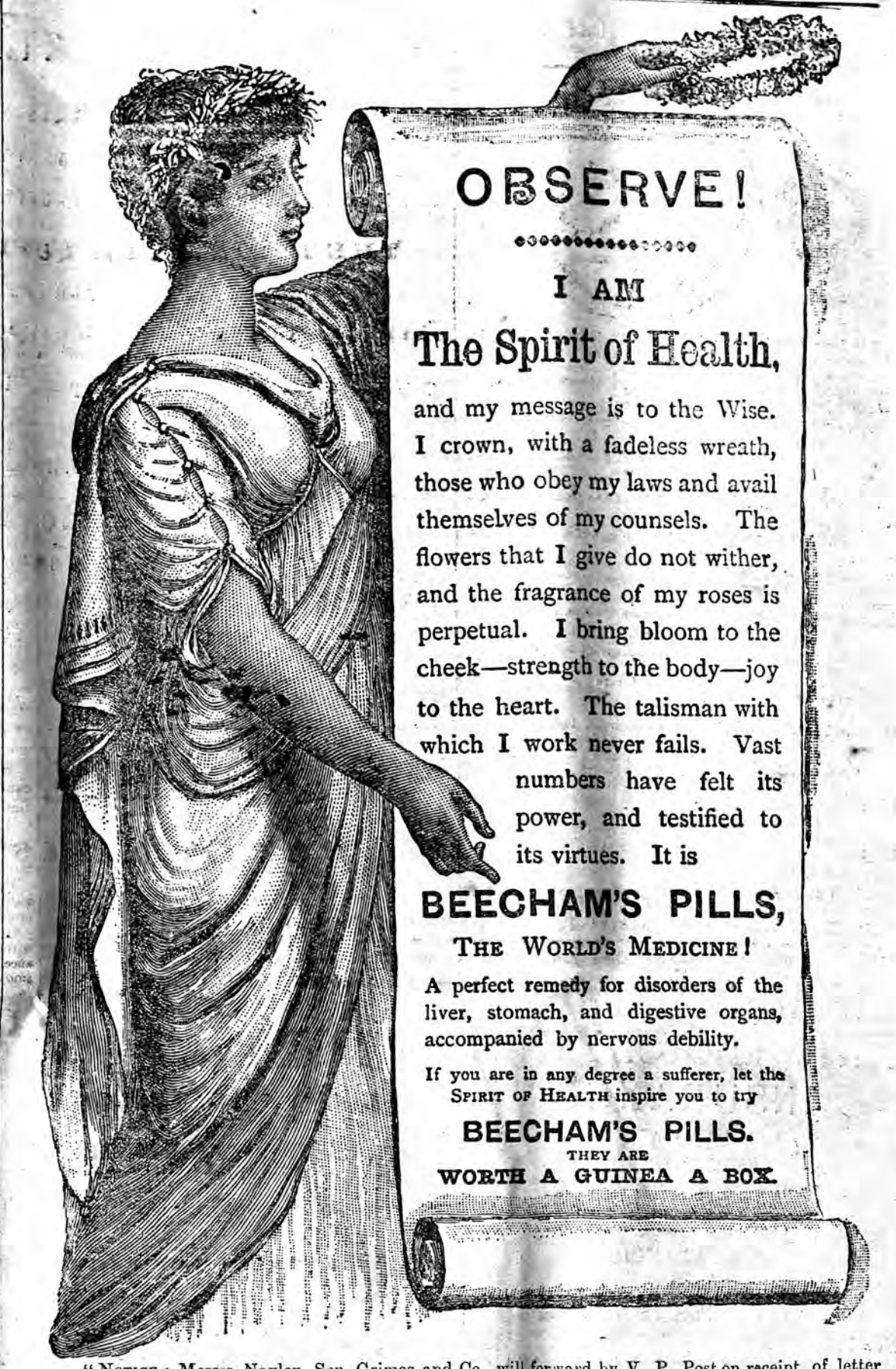

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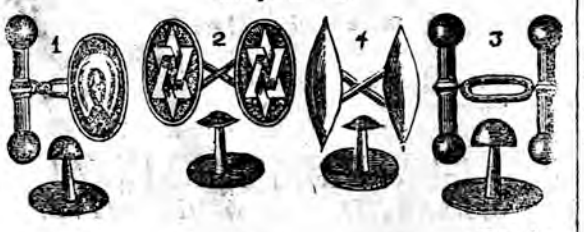

		Rs.	As.
(Block No. 1.)	Bachelor's pattern ...	3	0
Do.	do. 2. Sleeve buttons nicely engraved.	2	8
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Do.	do. do. plain do. ...	2	8

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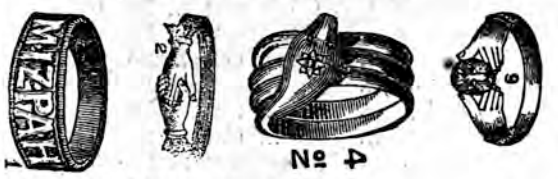

(Block No. 1.)	Mizpah raised letters ...	4	0
Do.	do. 2. Shake-hand pattern the hands are nicely engraved...	1	8
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We also inscribe mottos or monograms of the purchasers on rings and buttons on payment of extra	...	0	8
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N.B.—FEBRODYNE has numerous imitations, and the public are warned against purchasing spurious preparations. Call for no other but "DANIEL'S FEBRODYNE," and see that every bottle bears the name of the undersigned in Red Ink, without which none is genuine.

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I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines; but, suffering from the Fever which is called Indian and Intermittent, I tried your FEBRODYNE, and the effect of the first dose seemed to me ALMOST MAGICAL. I have since continued its use with very beneficial results, &c., &c.

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Actor, Composer, Vocalist, and Ventriloquist.

SPENCE'S HOTEL,
CALCUTTA, *9th Feb.* 1889.

I request you to send me again one dozen of your FEBRODYNE. I got the other day two bottles and have used it with effect in several cases of Fever. I think it better than Quinine, &c., &c.

(Sd.) REV. L. BEYER,
Missionary, Chota Nagpore.

I have, during the last two years, used several dozens FEBRODYNE in treating the coolies on Maharanee and Avon Grove Tea Estates in severe cases of different kinds of Fever, in all of which I found it far better than Quinine. I find it an invaluable medicine, so much so that I am never without it. Several of my friends have also used it in treating cases in their Gardens, and all speak in praise of it, being more effectual than Quinine. You can make any use of the contents of this letter; for I feel it may tend to benefit those who, like myself, live miles away from the residence of a medical man, and are compelled to treat poor coolies suffering from Malarious and other sorts of Fever

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

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Sealed tenders will be received by the Principal Assistant, Benares Opium Agency, up to 21st February 1890, for the supply of the stores noted at foot, required for the use of the Sadr Factory, Benares Opium Agency, Ghazipore, for the financial year ending 31st March 1891.

2. The stores will have to be delivered at the Sadr Factory at Ghazipore free of charge, within the date fixed in the contract deed, viz: one half (17,500 yards) within 31st May 1890, and the balance (17,500 yards) within 21st June 1890.

3. The approval or rejection of tenders will rest with the Opium Agent, who reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting the lowest or any tender.

4. All tenders must be in duplicate and must be accompanied by a sealed sample of the cloth and in the event of acceptance, must be signed and sealed by the contractor on paper, bearing a stamp of the value of one Rupee.

5. Further information will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

Quantity of stores required.

Name of Store.	Quantity required.
Dammer cloth 45 inch Wide	35,000 yards Thirty-five thousand yards.

By order of the Opium Agent,
PAT WEIR,
M. B. Surgeon Major,
Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent.

Benares Opium Agency,
Sadr Factory,
Ghazipur, the 27th January 1890. 234

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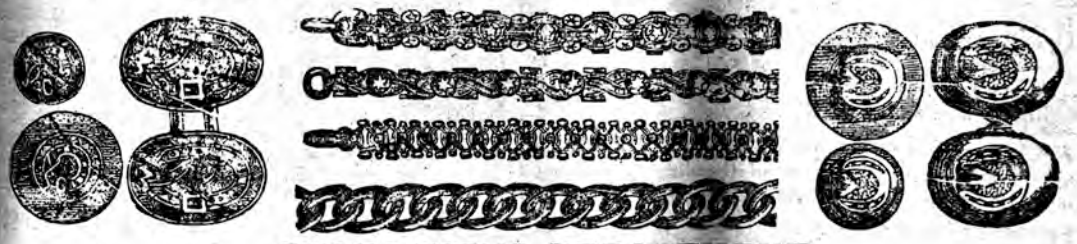

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THE

COLUMBIA ELITE

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

ON THE MAIDAN,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY

OPEN EVERY EVENING FROM 8-30 TO 11 P. M

Extra Session for the General Public on Saturday 2-30 to 4-30 P. M.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

A Special Session will be held every morning for Ladies only,

FROM 10-30 TO 12-30

To encourage them in acquiring

The Art of Roller Skating.

A corps of gentlemanly attaches are always in attendance to instruct Ladies.

The Columbia Skating Club will hold a session every evening from 5 to 7-30 P.M.

All old members are eligible. Any one wishing to join the Club will leave their name at the Rink Office.

Membership Season Tickets can be had on application at the Rink Office.

Over twenty thousand pairs of Skates are on hand, from which intending purchasers can select suitable Skates of any description. We particularly recommend our "Ball" and "Roller" bearing wheels.

Ladies and gentlemen who purchased skates last season are entitled to the use of the skating surface this season on payment of Rs. 12-8.

Saturday morning 10-30 to 12-30 a Children's matinee will be held. Admission children free. Ladies Eight annas.

General admission	Rs.	1 0
Tuesday and Friday admission (Special Popular night)	„	0 8
Hire of Skates (Steel)	„	0 12
Do. (Wood)	„	0 8

A Full Brass Band will be in attendance every Club and evening Session. 199

এই দোকান রামপুর বোয়ালীয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যর নানাপ্রকার অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন, ছুদ্দা সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত হয় ও বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। কম মজুরিতে সামান্য পাইনে অল্প ওজনে পুরা ভড়কে প্রস্তুত হয়। অর্দ্ধ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়। ক্যাটালগের লিখিত "মজুরিস্থলে" প্রতি তোলার মজুরি বুঝিতে হইবে।

শ্রীবিপীন বেহারি ধর।

রাণীবাজার রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া,

189 জেলা রাজসাহী।

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for making a Contour Survey and taking levels of all roads, water-courses, drains, watersheds, high and low lands, with Longitudinal and Cross Sections, and map, for the Drainage and Waterworks Scheme of Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, the area of which is about 12 sqr. miles.

Tenders are to be submitted, on or before the 9th February 1890, to the Vice-Chairman of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, in sealed covers, Superscribed "Tenders for Surveying and levelling." 233

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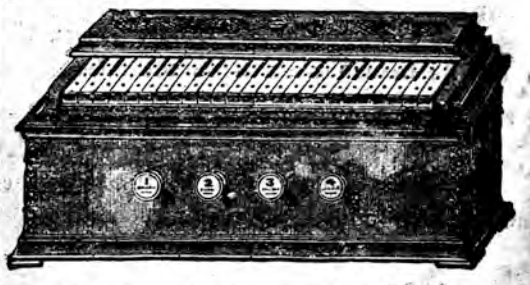

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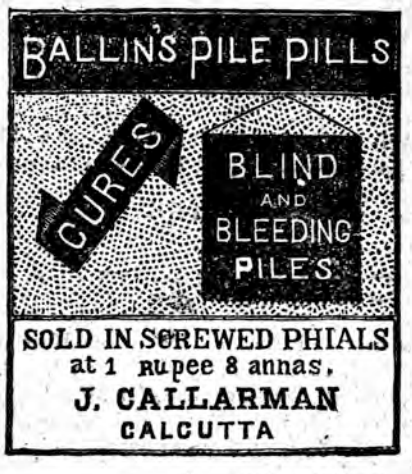

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